Devoted to Universal Liberty.

VOLUME II.

TERMS.

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Hints on a Cheap Mode of Purchasing the practical extinction of slavery, in a very Liberty of a Slave Population. New short period, and the emancipation of about York; published by G. A. Newman, one-twenty-fifth annually would extinguish 1838. Pp. 21.

The abolition of slavery, if ever accomother countenance and aid, and finally harthe final triumph of liberty. No great, visi- clusively of females (among the least valuble amount of actual freedom will ever be able of similar fractions in the slave market) accomplished till the friends of freedom compels us with shame to publish, that it is take hold of the subject with more worldly wisdom-with less of theory and more of of humanity in our hearts, if slavery long practice. They must become less ultra, more rational, and more charitable. Divideach other as to modes and means, no candoubtful whether the great cause be not actually retarded by the action of its professed in this respect, they acquire a tenfold value. friends. The abolitionists-the anti-slavery .men—the liberty men—the third party men the no-human-government men-the modo immeasurable good.

done more, but he has at least ranged himself before the progress of civilization. on the side of freedom; yet many will de- These two remarks borne in mind, let us where. Christian duty-and humanity, and patriotism, and national pride, and jusment for liberty, and, left to their free utterwould not otherwise be reached at all. When Humanity exclaims-

"I would not have a slave to till my ground, For all the wealth that sinews bought and sold

when Fear whispers to himself, I will not longer have a volcano on my plantation-

"I will not eat my meal in fear and Sleep in the affliction of these terrible dreams That shake me nightly ;-

when National Pride blushes at the free- greatest truths are often the most unpopular dom and equality which holds millions in and exasperating; and were they to be debondage, and Patriotism mourns over the nied discussion till the many should be desolation and barrenness that slavery ready to accept them, they would never esbrings on the most beautiful and fertile tablish themselves in the general mind. portions of the country; when Divine Jus- The progress of society depends on nothtice lifts its sword and, through the lips of his ing more than on the exposure of time-sancholy prophet, cries out, "Woe to him that tioned abuses, which cannot be touched useth his neighbor's services without wages without offending multitudes, than on the and giveth him not for his work;"-these promulgation of principles which are in adare but so many different voices of freedom. vance of public sentiment and practice, and

The true philanthropist sees in diversity of large classes of the community. Of conof sentiment and expression and action, a sequence, the multitude, if once allowed to presage of success. It shows that the sub- dictate or proscribe subjects of discussion ject is occupying minds variously constitut- would strike society with spiritual blinded, and that the truth is adapting itself to ness and death. The world is to be carried the emergency-entering every opening, forward by truth, which at first offends. making a lodgment wherever a place can be which wins its way by degrees, which the found, and forming alliances which cannot many hate and would rejoice to crush. fail to strengthen it and secure its ultimate | The right of free discussion is therefore to triumph. In this point of view, every one be gnarded by the friends of mankind, with that suggests a new idea, or works out a peculiar jealousy. It is at once the most new problem for liberty, should have a hearing. Everything which shows it more He who would rob his neighbor of it should feasible, brings the event nearer, and every. have a mark set on him as the worst enemy thing which reconciles to it those whose of freedom."-W. E. Channing. interests seem most affected by it, removes

the greatest obstacle from the way.

bring before the readers of the True Amer- ever treated of; at the present time, Great ican the little pamphlet whose title stands Britain does not pay less than a million of at the head of this article. It is the pro- dollars annually for the dried carcasses of a duction of A. D. Logan, Esq., of N. York. tiny insect-the cochineal. Gum Shellac. Mr. Logan is not an "abolitionist," but the another insect product from India, is of friend and advocate of universal freedom- scarcely less pecuniary value. A million desiring alike the liberty of the slave and and a half of human beings derive their the serf and the down-trodden, no matter sole support from the culture and manufacwhether their liberties have been cloven ture of silk, and the silk worm alone credown in some disastrous battle, or have ates an annual circulating medium of bebeen, by force and fraud, stolen from feeble twen one hundred and fifty and two hunand unsuspecting ancestors. It is not so dred millions of dollars. Half a million of much with a view to state his argument, as dollars is annually spent in England alone to suggest the application of its principles for foreign honey; 10,000 hundred weight in a plan for gradual emancipation, that I of wax is imported into that country each write this. He starts with the assumption, year. Then there are gall nuts of comthat slavery cannot be abolished without full merce, used for dying, and in the manucompensation to the owners of slaves, and facture of ink, &c. The cantharides, or that the course of Great Britain of buying Spanish fly, is an important insect to the wire drawing schoolman of the middle fumes have intoxicated her brain, until, the whole slave population at once, is clear- medical practitioner. Laying aside the ages, who thought himself a great man, be- like the reveller at Persepolis, she

ly impracticable here, and takes the ground that the only feasible plan, and perhaps the best plan, even if the other were practicable, is Uterine Emancipation, by purchase. The law of slavery has come down to us from Rome, whose legal maxim was, partus sequitur ventrem—the child follows the state of the mother. If, then, the female slaves should be made free, slavery would, in a very few years, cease to exist. Nor would it be necessary to purchase but a portion of the females-none but the prolific. Now the actually and possibly prolific are estimated at only one-eighth of the population; so that the freedom of one-eighth of the slaves (in marriageable females) secures the

slavery in an hundred years, in a manner so safe and gradual as hardly to be perceptible, plished, is to be brought about by a variety of means. Universal freedom, abstractly Logan say— "If this momentous conclusion be true, considered, is a single result, but when viewed in connection with the influences then may the philanthropist rejoice that his which must produce it, it is an infinitely means of usefulness are enlarged twice fourcomplex result, and it should be the study fold, while the reflection that a slave popuof every philanthropist to search out these lation is always but a fraction of the aggreinfluences and make them converge and as- gate wealth of the community in which it is sociate, till causes and means, widely differ- situated, and that to emancipate such a poent and seemingly hostile, shall give each pulation in the next generation, requires but the emancipation of one-eighth of that monize, and, with irresistible force, hasten population, and that eighth composed ex-

continue a stain on our escutcheon. But we are not likely, immediately, to ed as they now are-hotly disputing with purchase the freedom of 300,000 slaves; but laws for gradual abolition, by adopting did observer can fail to have seen, that it is the principle of uterine emancipation, become vastly more valuable. Like money,

not from the want of gold in our coffers, but

The present generation of slaves cannot be freed as a whole, or to any great extent. Benevolence must only hope to provide for ral suasion men—the no-compromise men— future generations, and if the liberty of their the immediatists—the gradualists—the co- posterity can be hastened by the slavery of lonizationists—all seem to consider each the whole or part of this generation, then other as greater evils than slavery. They are unwilling to allow each to go on and do out the freedom of their race. Also, if it be good, each in their own way, peaceably true, as Mr. Calhoun insists, that freedom and directly. They attack and denounce will destroy the black race, it is now the each other, and waste, in mere party strife, less desirable, that slavery should be extinenergies which, rationally put forth, would guished. It is by no means certain that the blacks, freed and remaining among us, When a slaveholder determines to sell would not, at no very remote period, behis slaves and never to own another, some- come extinct, by a natural and not inhumthing is gained. He might, perhaps, have ane law of population, as the red race vanish

nounce him as a kidnapper, a manstealer, be- suppose a State really desirous of abolishing cause he did not beggar himself and his fami- slavery, by a process at the same time safe, ly, and manumit his slaves. Another manumits his slaves on condition of their going to Africa. He also has come over to the side of freedom; but he is denounced in certain quarters with bitterness. Does one say, that the rights of the owners of slaves are entitled to consideration? "Rights!" the state shall be free; second, that all females born of slaves, after 1860, shall be born free, but bound to serve till they are twenty-five years old: third that all personnels are given by the state of the state of the state shall be free; second, that all born free, but bound to serve till they are twenty-five years old: third that all personnels and graduat, window to support the state of the same transfer to Africa. He also has come over to the side of freedom; but he is denounced in the state of the state of the same transfer to Africa. He also has come over to the side of freedom; but he is denounced in the state of the state of the same transfer to Africa. He also has come over to the side of freedom; but he is denounced in the state of the state of the same transfer to a state of exclaims a no-compromise man, "man-can- twenty-five years old; third, that all pernot have rights in his fellow man!" The sons shall have the power of manumitting gradualist intimates that society has a right their female slaves, aged between 16 and 45 next .- Do right, and leave the consequences long before 1900, and fill the State with a to God. Be just, and fear not," and so on. free, industrious, laboring population, of Now it is clear, that all these are helping to greater value than the slaves, and, in the remove the evil, and each should look upon mean time, the State would have increased the other with forbearance, if not with ap- in wealth, power and all the elements of proval .- "Let not him that eateth not, de- national and individual excellence, with a spise him that eateth." Every man that wonderfully accelerated progress. The siknocks off the shackles of a slave, sets an lent effect of the law would be much inexample and makes a fact in favor of free- creased by the aid of private benevolence, dom which will produce an effect some- and by the efforts of the black population. Many a man would manumit without delay his female slaves, absolutely; many more tice, and good morals, and expediency, and would do so, subject to service for a term fear, and self-interest-have each an argu- of years. Some would do that and sell their other slaves, and with the proceeds ance, will preach sermons, each in its own buy more females to manumit, and many of way, which cannot fail to reach many who the free blacks, connected by marriage or blood with slaves, would devote their labor to the purchase of the freedom of their relatives. Hope and affection and freedom, larity, industry, and economy. I fear, however, the experiment will not soon be tried. E. C. B.

Extract.

"Of all powers, the last to be intrusted to the multitude of men, is that of determining what question shall be discussed. The And shall we not allow them all to be ut- which are, consequently, at war with the habits, prejudices, and immediate interests sacred and most endangered of all our rights.

INSECTS IN COMMERCE. -- The import-It is in the spirit of these remarks that I ance of insects to commerce is scarcely

which the uninformed mind is but too apt has been so unhappily displayed in his acto regard them.

Public Sentiments.

The Veto in New York. The following is from the Buffalo Cour-

convenient constitutional scruples.

aid down in the celebrated Memphis reso- elevating to power, men who mistake tions, that more liberal views were becom- treachery for good conduct, and paltry shifts ing to be entertained at the South; but it for great statesmanship. eems that the one idea still runs through the public course of her statesmen. They can vote millions for the improvement of harbors upon their own sea coast, but when they come to those upon our great inland seas, which are of ten times more importhey are north of Mason & Dixon's line! which, after all, is the life-blood of a nation.

are spurned by her sturdy freemen.

California Expedition.

Col. Stevenson's Regiment is expected to embark about the 20th inst., in three ansports under convoy of the sloop of war Preble. In the course of their voyage to California they will visit the principal South American ports in both oceans. The Government has authorized the enistment here of a company of mounted men

for the same service .- Jour. of Com. That is perfectly "constitutional" and build harbors north of Mason & Dixon's line, there is plenty of it to acquire territory south of that line. Such an expedition, nt to take possession of Oregon, a little orther up the coast, and to which Mr. Polk declared our title " clear and unquesonable," would have been a great waste public treasure. The fact is, northern ree territory is not worth contending for, while slavery territory in the South, whether our own or not, is valued above all price. So thinks the South.

The Ohio Statesman. This paper speaks on the veto message

strongly. for its false logic, and paltry as the treat- the fawning sycophants of the North, who

purposes insects perform in the schemes cause, like all small characters, he had misf nature, they are economically not the taken cunning for wisdom. It is, howevinsignificant and unimportant creatures er, quite worthy the man whose imbecility

tion on the Oregon question-first uttering boasts of the loudest kind, and then sneaking off to cover when the enemy's bay was We copy the following articles from Democratic faintly heard in the distance. There is a apers upon the Veto and the Tariff. It is but remarkable similarity in the President's ght that both sides should be heard. We think conduct on these two subjects. As he t a fault with political papers that they do not mouthed and raved about our "clear and ftener exhibit fairly the views of their opponents. unquestionable" right to the whole of Ore-It will be borne in mind that the articles below gon, like unto one of Nat Lee's Bedlamite are taken from strong anti-abdition papers. They heroes, -for we can only call it mouthing are all Democratic papers, except the Philadelphia and raving, when the bathos of the treaty is known to us, however much it pleased us at the time of its utterance, because we believed it to be the warm language of earnestness and sincerity, so has he now veier & Pilot, a leading Democratic paper. hestness and shierry, toed a bill substantially recommended by VETO OF THE HARBOR BILL .- A few himself, through the report of the Secretary lays since we joyfully announced the pass- of War, a high officer of his cabinet. It is ge of the Harbor and River Bill through true that the defence has been set up for he Senate by the triumphant vote of 34 to him, that the Secretary, though reported 16—it having previously passed the other through the President, really reports to House by a decisive majority. Then, we Congress. Granted—but this does not in hought everything safe-that the voice the slightest degree alter the case. It has of the nation, so emphatically expressed always been considered—at least it was in through the representatives of the people, those days when it was thought that some would be respected by the executive. From degree of profound statesmanship was necthe tenor of his annual message, we had essary in governing a great nation-that a not a single doubt but that the President cabinet should support one uniform policy, presentation. But, as a delay ensued, we whose principles it was appointed to aid in had our misgivings, and feared lest evil carrying out. Whoever heard of a high councils should prevail, and the paramount cabinet officer recommending to Congress, and vital interests involved in the commerce through the President, a course of action of the West, be sacrificed to Southern ab- directly contrary to that of the President straction. These fears have been realized himself, and actually accompanied with the in the veto of the bill. It is our opinion proper estimates as to the cost of carrying that the rejection of Mr. Calhoun's bill by it out-whoever heard of anything of the the House, had some influence in this mat- kind, we ask, before these days of decepter. That bill made large appropriations tion and fraud? What President, with a for the improvement of rivers, &c., in the decent portion of self-respect, ever pracvestern and south-western States, and alliced such small intrigue? It is new in hough involving the same principles as the the history of our country, and no doubt narbor bill, was advocated by Mr. Calhoun, found its origin and motive in the desire to while he opposed the latter. It is not im- deceive some members of Congress into possible that the decisions of the President | the support of measures which the execuhas been influenced by those who favored tive feared might not otherwise prove sucthe river bill, and that the rejection of the cessful .- As the great words about Oregon one has led to the vetoing of the other .- were followed by the smallest possible ac-Had both been passed, it is probable that tions, and were intended only to gull honboth would have received the Executive est men, so was the course of the President sanction. Perhaps we are wrong in this; on the subject of improving harbors and but if we are to judge of others south of rivers favorable, only with the design of Mason & Dixon's line, by the action of gaining votes for the new tariff bill, the ad-Mr. Calhoun, we cannot well arrive at any ministration not having faith enough to believe that one righteous measure could But the deed is done. The greatest in- stand without practicing a little falsehood terest in the country-the western com- on another. We most earnestly hope, that merce-has been sacrificed, for the time, to the day is coming, when every true demowe had supposed, from the principles pardon of God and man for having aided in

Veto of the Harbor Bill. It was stated in letters received yesterlay, that the Harbor and River Bill had been vetoed by the President. It is undoubtedly so. The reason assigned is the tance, the constitution stands in the way heavy drainage upon the Treasury, conseto protection, and that gradual emancipation is alone consistent with the safety of the community; and the abstractionist and the immediatist tell him, oracularly, "If the ry a free black female, or a slave, but that interests—the prostration of their hopes, been no bottom to the Treasury. Has slave has a right to his freedom, he has it now—the present generation as well as the tations. The State of New York is deeply affected by this veto, and we are pained tioned, after both branches of Congress that some of her representatives should have given it their sanction by an overhave been so recreant as to have voted whelming vote? Is not Congress, the asagainst the bill. The Democratic party sembled wisdom of the country, a better throughout the Lake country will have to bear it. And as the West was not pleased man in the nation, be he President or peaswith the settlement of the Oregon question, ant? It was for Congress to say whether we have fears of the consequences. It is the Harbor appropriations were too much true, the nation is involved in a foreign war—
a war growing out of aggressions upon her

of a drainage on the Treasury, and they
have said it was not. Why should the soil and her people—war involving heavy President interpose his will, and thus andrains upon her Treasury. But the Har-nul the legitimate expression of a nation's por and River bill was calculated to pro- wishes? The veto power was given to vide means to replenish the national finan- him for no such purpose. Had he constices, by the increased facilities which the tional objections to the bill, it would have appropriations would give to commerce, been his duty to have vetoed it; but he assumes to question only the expediency of The time is coming when the West and the measure, and this, after a full Senate North will have to take the management of and full house had sanctioned it on behalf of things more into their own hands, nor suf-

If he could take the advice of the Senate strong in numbers, and it only requires that on the Oregon question, why not on this, concert of action which prevails at the when it was tendered to him in so forcible South, to accomplish all they wish. We a manner? But why befog this subject deprecate sectional feelings—sectional leg- with interrogations! It is well understood islation—but the North and West have borne much from Southern dictation. To this, then, will they be driven in self-dething the throne itself,"—a gang of Southern Jupiters, fence, at no distant day. And when the thundering from behind a cloud. The adstand is once deliberately taken, the sceptre will have departed from Judah—the ern! and the South are selfish, selfi southern lion will have been shorn of fish! They have so far managed the Preshis strength, and the other sections of the ident, and through him the affairs of the na-Union resume the enjoyment of some of tion. Had our advice been listened tothe blessings and benefits of the confeder- "LETTHE TARIFF STAND" until the Oregon, ation. The South is unwise in pushing Harbor and other like measures, in which matters too far. From what has been the West were particularly interested, were borne in the past, they may infer will be disposed of-a very different state of things borne in the future. But let them remem- would have resulted. But we have Wesber that the star of empire is settling in the tern as well as Northern dough-faces in free West, where dictation and domineering | Congress, and who are content to fiddle second, in managing our national affairs. When the Veto Message appears we

The Duty of the North.

shall have something more to say.

The brief article in yesterday's North American gave expression, vigorous it may be, but not exaggerated, to the sentiments of the North in the present crisis. Pennsylvania always was, within constitutional limits, opposed to slavery. The movement, commenced by Benezet, was led on right, and although there is no money to by Franklin; and up until the agitating efthreatening aspect, the domocratic legislature of Pennsylvania annually passed resolutions against slavery, and in favor of its abolition in the District of Columbia. When the issue menaced the peace of the South, conservative Pennsylvania—the iron barrier between the North and Southplaced her foot upon it. But her principles have undergone no change; and they are insane who seek to throw her back upon

Never were the true and real interests of the people of the South-we mean the owners-so wronged, as by the late proclamation of war against the laborers of the North. The party at the South which ar-The message in which the President rogates to itself the name and principles of upports his views, is a shallow perform. Democracy, has had the incense of flattery nce, vulgar in its language, ridiculous and subservience so sprinkled upon it by nent of a thesis by some hair splitting and are despised while they are used, that the

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1846.

Assumes the God,

Affects to nod, And seems to shake the sphere! She has been intoxicated by a series of riumphs, resulting from the skill of her professional politicians, leaders who make the duties of patriotism a game of brag, and ubject the rights and interests of the people to the hazard of a die. They have wagered against the masses of the North, as tives and two Senators, without constituents, even if eked out by slaves. They South has made; it is an issue that they bave secured a Southern President by a will yet bitterly repent. Northern lie. They have secured a war Cexas, and holds "a glass that shows us any more" States without freemen, and nd swaggered, bowie-knife in hand, in the is irresistible. up; it is true also that she must, when deterred from imitating them. capital at the North sinks, be overturned, What, but the most infamous motive, nd sucked in by the agitation of the finan- governed those Northern men at Baltimore, cial waves; but no matter, so the wail of who declared for the annexation of Texas the North brings music to her malignant at any hazard? They knew the leading

eclipse upon mid-day.

and felt by Pennsylvania without a change of and, like the sunken and debased in morsentiment and action. We have been your als, "gloried in their shame!"

than had the government from whose the potter, moulded them to their purposes. ment be again tried, in relation to Mexico; before Congress. it will not be endured.

of Northern hearts, which, while they ab- plantations. horred slavery, still so loved their brethren We have cited but a few of the most of the South, as to form a living wall be- prominent illustrations of the spirit to tween the spirit of the age and them, -it which we referred in our opening parahas turned them against the ruthless invad- graph. It prevades our national legislaers of their fire-sides. It has cooled the tion. The North, by its representatives, In 1836, the young men of Philadelphia wood and drawer of water to that accursed selves, to the death, to maintain inviolate long shall it continue? Let the people the constitutional rights of the South. answer .- Rochester Democrat.

They would not now invade them, nor sanction their invasion; but where is the glow of that spirit? The South is the foe of Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania is no longer the friend of the South. Nor shall the war be a passive one. Whenever and wherever we can requite upon her the injuries that she has done to us, we will, as a policy of justifiable self-defence, make hey wagered upon Eclipse and Henry, in She has invited the contest; made it, and they wagered upon Lengse and Henry, the they wagered upon Lengse and Henry, the the very spirit of the race-course. They do not understand the North, or they would not have hazarded the game; but, whether north, whether farmer, miner, manufacturfor good or evil, it has, for the present, been won. They have, trampling upon the Constitution which is their only dyke against an ocean stormier than the Baltic, obtained Texas, with her two representabtained Texas, with her two representanegro slaveholder, is the issue which the

with Mexico, as the appendage to that of The Northern Slaves of Southern Task-We find no pleasure in holding up to otes without a will. They have secured public contempt the pusillanimity of any n expenditure of nearly half a million a portion of our law makers. Their infamy, ay to turn Mexican mongrels into Ameri- to a greater extent than could be wished. can voters; but have defeated the Harbor attaches to our national character. A nabill, which appropriates a moderate sum tion is deemed servile, when baseness and or the interests of Northern and Western servility are the prevailing characteristics griculture and commerce. They have of the mass of its functionaries. If these assed the Sub-Treasury bill, to break rulers are men of a mean, grovelling, own Northern credit, and perhaps renew slavish spirit, and where these disgusting the scenes of '36, when the South, by a traits of character are the surest passisgraceful bankruptcy, robbed the North ports to place and power, the inference that f the monies generously credited to her, the ruled must partake of the same spirit, If, therefore, justice and dependence of triumphant and affluent the public weal did not demand that these fraud. But the crowning triumph of the men should be branded, we should seek to South is the British bill. Her boasted bide, rather than to expose, their deformipreference of Great Britain over the North, ties. But justice and the public weal do s vauntingly avowed by her favorite Mc- demand a public exposition of the grovel-Duffie, has been gratified. It is true that ling impulses which actuate too many of he domestic market which protects her the men in power. Such an exposition is staples from depreciation has been broken necessary, that those who follow may be

spirit. Now, all this is a pleasant game motive which impelled the leading agita-enough to the South, while it is safe. But tors of that black scheme. It had been has she counted the cost. The North is openly avowed. They were bold in their cold as her granite, but as firm; and when treason against humanity. They hesitated once heated by intolerable wrongs, uses not to declare that they wished Texas anpon the wrong doer no harlequin's lath. . Heretofore the South has slept upon the but of slavery,—to render that accursed insturdy arm of the North. She has lived, stitution a perpetual blot and stigma upon not merely upon Northern forbearance, but our national escutcheon. The honest heart Northern protection. The truth may call of the free North revolted at the scheme. the color to the Southern's cheek; were The bare idea was repulsive; and it was that protection removed his cheek would repudiated with a unanimity which gave be of another hue. Pennsylvania has been hope of the future. The representatives of between the North and South, as the Andes | the North, when they went out from their between the Pacific and Atlantic. Witness constituents, were generally sound upon the constant and fierce efforts of Philadel- this important question. They had no dephia to suppress, by the strong hand, in sire to do wrong, to perpetuate wrong. violation of law and constitution, the upris- But the Southern representatives fastened ing of popular sentiment against slavery. Upon them, with a full consciousness of Witness the burnings and the killings, the memory of which yet hangs darkly over quired by experience, of the dough-like our city. And this was done, not because pliability of the men whom they wished to our people loved slavery, but loved their mould to their purposes. When mild perbrethren of the South-gentle brethren, suasions failed, threats and intimidations do they approve themselves! The South succeeded. When it was found impossible on protects to coax an abandonment of the candidate of but constitutions were, and are, the North, the lash was applied. "Acquiviolated to protect them. And what is the esce in our views, or suffer defeat," was requital of the South? It comes in the the menacing language used by the men shape of the British bill-and falls upon a who have ruled so long with a rod of iron; people, prosperous and happy, like an and the poor despicable creatures who went up from the hill and valleys of The people of the North are not the New England and New York, "acquiescdullards, the clod-like, and abject things ed!" The South triumphed. Van Buren which these brainless braggarts of the was discarded. The wishes of two-thirds South deem them. Pennsylvania has been of the Democratic party were contemned; the steadiest friend of the South; Pennsyl- and Polk-the creature of those who subvania is most mercilessly her victim. Her stituted his name for that of the "favorite two hundred thousand have stood between son"-was nominated! His nomination the agitators of the North and the slavehold- was cheered by these snivelling dough-Gratefully has her devotion been ac- faces, who had been used as the cats-paws knowledged! Let the South do us not the and tools of the slave-power! They swalwrong to suppose that all this can be known lowed the indignity heaped upon them,

friends: look to yourselves hereafter. Penn- Oregon-"the whole of Oregon"-was sylvania has from this time no sympathy to the pill thrown in to quiet the few political spare for those who have requited friendship stomachs nauseated by this bitter Southern and affection with unprovoked and crushing dose. "If," said the South, "you are diswrong and wretchedness. With undeviating turbed by the prospective augmentation of idelity and honorable effort, the Whig party slave territory, here is an offset. Take the of the South has withstood this war upon whole of Oregon, up to 54 40,-no com-Northern interests. Its statesmen have promise, except at the cannon's mouth. legislated with enlarged views, and for the The poor dotards swallowed the pill. general good, while our opponents have "Oregon to 54 40," was placed upon the recklessly sundered every link of amity same canvass with "Texas to the Rio which should bind the nation together. Grande;" and the dough-faces-the butt But for the firm stand which Southern and ridicule of the South-were satisfied Whigs have taken on the broad platform Texas to the Rio Grande came in. Northof the constitution, the forbearance of the ern money and Northern lives were pledg-North would long since have been ex- ed to maintain, against the world, these slave-fastnesses; when, lo! Oregon, which We would not leave our position in was to offset slave-accursed Texas, is disdoubt. Pennsylvania will not, however membered, by the champions, par excelprovoked, commit or sanction a violation lence, of the annexation scheme; and, inof the Constitution: All that the South stead of the whole of Oregon, up to 54 40, has-even to the titles forged in Pandimo- a part of Oregon, up to 49, is proffered to ium, and written in blood, by which she these dupes of the South-these slaves of holds the image of God in bondage-shall their party! And they accepted it! be protected; but beyond that barrier, we Scarce a dog among them is found to wag take up the gauntlet flung in our faces, and his tongue! On the contrary, they lick the know no word but war. Nay, we go far- hand that smites them, and feel neither anger ther. The Constitution has been boldly nor shame in the contemplation of their deviolated once, indisputably violated, by the grading position! Aptly did John Ranacquisition of Texas; and her Senators en- dolph style them "dough-faces." The slave and ruin Pennsylvania, one of the poor curs deserve to be spurned, kicked, thirteen, with no more constitutional right and spit upon, by the men who have, like tyranny-less desolating than that now in- The same sickening spirit will be exem-The South demands

flicted-we burst in '76. If that experi- plified in the history of the Tariff law now if the North is to be, as is intimated, sub- this sacrifice of Northern interests; and jugated to a slaveholding minority, for all the puling demagogues who represent time, and that, too, by the unconstitutional the North will aid in its consummation. admission of a foreign people, alien to our One or two-impelled by a temporary outforts in the North gave to the subject a language, habits, and feelings, -there is no gushing of an independent spirit-assumed contract left between the North and the a manly position, and blusteringly avowed South. It cannot be permitted. The their determination to stand by the interests truth may as well be uttered first as last, of their constituents. But the miserable eravens had not the stamina to maintain We repeat that the politicians of the South their position; and they bent their necks have done a deep and serious wrong to the to the yoke with all the gentleness and people of that section, in this unprincipled grace of well-disciplined beasts of burden ! war upon the labor and prosperity of the The interests of the free States were sacri-A triumph, secured by a minority, fixed by the masters of the South-who with Texan votes, and which overturns the find it an easier task to rule the political social and settled condition of millions, is a slaves of the North, than the poor, dejectdaring experiment. It has turned millions ed, lashed chattels-personal upon their own

friends and heated the enemies of the South. is made the slave of slaves-the hewer of assembled by thousands, and pledged them- Moloch, whose breath is death. How NUMBER 5.

Extract.

"There is no office higher than that of a eacher of youth, for there is nothing on earth so precious as the mind, soul, and character of the child. No office should be regarded with greater respect. The first minds in the community should be encouraged to assume it. Parents should do all ut impoverish themselves, to induce such o become the guardians and guides of their children. To this good all their show and luxury should be sacrificed. Here they should be lavish, whilst they straiten themselves in every thing else. They should wear the cheapest clothes, live on the plainest food, if they can in no other way secure to their families the best instruction. They hould have no anxiety to accumulate property for their children, provided they can place them under influences which will awaken their faculties, inspire them with pure and high principles, and fit them to bear a manly, useful, and honorable part in the world. No language can express the ruelty or folly of that economy which, to eave a fortune to a child, starves his intelect, impoverishes his heart. There should be no economy in education. Money should never be weighed against the soul of a child. It should be poured out like water for the child's intellectual and moral life. * A man of distinguished ability and virtue, whose mind should be concentrated in the work of training as many children as he can thoroughly understand and guide, would shed a light on the path of parents for which they often sigh, and would give an mpulse to the young little comprehended under our present modes of teaching. No profession should receive so liberal remuneration. We need not say how far the ommunity fall short of this estimate of the Teacher's office. Very many send their * One great cause of the low estimation crowd into its mind a given amount of

children to school, and seldom, or never see the instructor, who is operating daily and deeply on their minds and characters. in which the Teacher is now held may be found in narrow views of education. The multitude think that to educate a child is to knowledge-to teach the mechanism of reading and writing-to load the memory with words-to prepare a boy for the routine of a trade. No wonder, then, that they think almost everybody fit to teach. The true end of education is to unfold and direct aright our whole nature. Its office is to call forth power of every kind; power of thought, affection, will, and outward action; power to observe, to reason, to judge. to contrive; power to adopt good ends firmly, and to pursue them efficiently; power to govern ourselves, and to influence others; power to gain and to spread happiness. Reading is but an instrument; education is to teach its best use. The intellect was created not to receive passively a few words, dates, facts, but to be active for the acquisition of truth. Accordingly, edueation should labor to inspire a profound love of truth, and to teach the processes of investigation. A sound logic, by which re mean the science or art, which instructs us in the laws of reasoning and evidence, in the true methods of inquiry, and in the sources of false judgments, is an essential part one to teach the right use of the intellect, in the common modes of training either rich or poor! As a general rule, the young are to be made, as far as possible, their own teachers, the discoverers of truth, the interpreters of nature, the framers of science. They are to be helped to help themselves. They should be taught to observe and study ne world in which they live, to trace the nnections of events, to rise from particular facts to general principles, and then to apply these in explaining new phenomena. Such is a rapid outline of the intellectual education, which, as far as possible, should be given to all human beings; and with this, noral education should go hand in hand In proportion as the child gains knowledge he should be taught how to use it well, how to turn it to the good of mankind. He should study the world as God's world, and as the sphere in which he is to form interesting connections with his fellow-creatures. A spirit of humanity should be breathed into him from all his studies. In teaching geography, the physical and moral condition, the wants, advantages, and striking peculiarities of different nations, and the relations of climates, seas, rivers, mountains, to their characters and pursuits, should be pointed out, so as to awaken an interest in man, wherever he dwells. History should be constantly used to exercise the moral judgment of the young, to call forth sympathy with the fortunes of the human race, and to expose to indignation and abhorrence, that selfish ambition, that passion for dominion, which has so long deluged the earth with blood and woe. And not only should the excitement of just moral feeling be proposed in every study, but the science of morals should form an important part of every child's instruction. One branch of ethics should be particularly insisted on by the government. Every school established by law should be especially bound to teach the duties of the citizen to the State, to unfold the principles of free institutions, and to train the young to an enlightened patriotism. From these brief and imperfect views of the nature and ends of a wise education, we learn the dignity of the profession to which it is intrusted, and the importance of securing to it the best minds of the community."-W. E. Channing.

Self-Cultivation .- Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have no magical power to make scholars.-In all circumstances, as man is, under God, the master of his own fortune, so he is the master of his own mind. The Creator has so constitued the human intellect, that it can grow only by its own action, and by its own action it most certainly and necessarily grows. Every man must, therefore, in an important sense, educate himself. His books and eachers are mere helps; the work is his. A man is not educated until he has the ability to summon, in case of emergency, all his mental powers into vigorous exercise, to effect his proposed object. It is not the man who has seen most, who can do this; such an one is in danger of being borne down, like a beast of burden, by an overloaded mass of other men's thoughts .- Nor is it the man who can boast merely of native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors that went to the siege of Troy, had the pre-eminence, not because nature had given him the most strength, and he carried the largest bow, but because SELF-discipline taught him how to bend it.

branded as a wrong in that community.

cause of man, and live to some purpose. Cast

aside all thoughts of pleasure, and put away from

The Right Spirit.

The cause we are engaged in demands of its

ther, forgive them; they know not what they do.

the manner he intimates, nor shall we.

We do not well see how there can be a differ-

knowledged crime. Would it not be right, for the

sake of the Church itself, to expose this criminality,

who claim to be of the true faith, to let it go unno-

A Good Sweat.

"I telled my old woman that I was going to

argument in their defence. He says:

us not to make them.

uses that word.

The Church.

and bravely the livery of a true manhood.

C AMERICAN. "GOD AND LIBERTY."

Open Ring and Fair Play. This is a good motto, though it springs from fisty-cuff display. We like its spirit, and desire to

LEXINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

act upon it. We have never hesitated about publishing the strongest pro-slavery documents, and we have repeatedly said, as we say now, that our columns are open to those who differ with us, in part or wholly, on the great question of emancipation. We know, a variety of opinion exists among our friends, as to the best course which should be pursued, and what wiser plan can be devised to shed light, than a fair and open discussion? We court such discussion, and promise on our part to give the fullest and calmest deliberation to the suggestions and plans of those who differ from us.

It is well known that one class of anti-slavery men in our State go for emancipation with colonization. They should be heard. We want them to be heard. And there are others, again, who hold to different views-who believe, for instance. that a day certain should be fixed for the commencement of emancipation, &c. Let them express their views. Let these views be presented in the strongest possible light. We have liberty of speech under the law, and we desire to see it exercised in spirit, as well as letter, in society. There are those who charge us with closing our eyes against all schemes but our own, and as willing to make trouble in the community because we cannot have our own way. They do us wrong. Our pursuit is truth, and we would woo and win her in that spirit which makes man truly free-free to hearfree to consider-free to act-according to con-

We have said little, and we shall continue to say little, about any scheme of emancipation, our own, or others. What we want in our State is the WILL to demand the THING ITSELF. To this one point, we have directed all our efforts .- To this one point, we shall continue mainly to direct them. The first question, indeed, anti-slavery men should ask each other, is, not wherein they disagree, BUT WHEREIN THEY AGREE. Consider our case. We all know that slavery is ruining the State, and we are just as certain, as we live, unless we rid ourselves of it, that we, or our children, must be destroyed by it. And we see all around us an unwillingness to learn the truth-to see it-and a disposition manifested, at the same time, to prevent any action whatever that looks to the abolition of the evil. Now, what under these circumstances is our duty? To wrangle with each other, to quarrel about plans of emancipation-and thus to defeat the accomplishment of the common end we all have in view? We have other work on hand. It is our duty, as we view the matter, to bury our differences—to forget our pet schemes and merge all our mind and heart and soul in one effort—the effort to rouse the people of the State to the of our correspondent from Lewis. necessity of heaving off the death-incubus of slavery. For, give us the will-let the people say, there must be an end to slavery, and we shall have no quarrels, and hear of no difficulties about the various schemes of emancipation. Our unity of spirit will carry the thing itself.

Looking to this end, let us have "open ring and fair play" on the question of slavery. Let it be fairly and thoroughly discussed. Let us, making no war against slaveholders or individuals, bring the institution, and every thing connected with it. to the full gaze of every human being that will all to forgive those who doom him thus to a cruel ments were made. Angus started off, and in due look upon it, so that ALL may know its horrid deformity, and unite with us in rooting it out for ever from our noble State.

Our Young Men. We referred last week to the waste of time and

dissipation, which mark the course of life of too many of the youth of Kentucky. Let us say a word to them now, as to their duties.

Youth is the season of generous emotion. can hardly meet any young man of ordinary intellect, or benevolence, who does not cherish the kindlier and nobler sentiments of the soul. He learns them in his books of childhood. He learns them at his fireside. He learns them in society. Shall these sentiments die out when the stirring prizes of life rouse up his dormant faculties? When he begins to rely upon his own energies, and takes his position as a man, among men, shall he grow callous to the nobler feelings of youth, and live and act without giving a spring to all his nobler faculties and powers? The thought, that this is to be the result, is a horrible one. For, in what position does it place the young men of our State ? In that of repelling benevolence-of barring out every virtue which gives a stamp to manhood-of crushing the immortal spirit by the basest and blindest selfishness,

It is something to guard the body against cold, and supply it with all necessary wants. It is something to earn a competence, and win position. But that young man who stops here-who, amid the strifes, battlings, blights, and storms of life, is content with this "respectable" position, knows not his own powers, and does not begin to understand the purpose of life. He is placed here amid the jarrings of society, to do-not to look on -to buffet the current-not to float upon it-to CONQUER, and not to yield. What is he worth, if amid a base and narrow prejudice-of what value to himself or to society can he be, if, amid wrong, injustice, or oppression, he stands still, his arms folded, and idle, and his voice, given him to utter, and command, silent as the grave? Talk about death-talk about slavery-this cowardly submission is worse than both, and leaves the young man who so acts, hopelessly entombed in all the misery of a mean and negative existence. Why, the wrongs, injustice, and oppressions of society are there, as so many incitements, to task his energy, and tax his intellect, in a manful strife to overcome them, and he is false to himself, his State, and his God, who fails so to toil!

The idea prevails among the young men of our State, that it is enough for them if they can acquire fortune, or obtain office, and many of the most moral among them rest content, if this goal be reached. Let them reflect. What is their intellectual power? It is a mighty gift bestowed. upon them by the Almighty for the largest culture, and they degrade themselves, as they neglect or narrow it. Reason has been called God's image. It is so. He, then, who dwarfs his reason-who puts it in bondage to prejudice or passion-who benights it-makes that slavish which God intended to be free, and basely selfish that which He desires shall be nobly good. Where is the young man in Kentucky who does not look with pain and pity upon his fellow whose mind, though encased in a body of mature years, is yet in childhood; and whose hand, even, is unable to express his simplest wants, or indite, perhaps, his own name? But if he himself be dissipated, and waste his life in a monotonous round of idleness or of pleasure, is he not more deserving of pity, and must not his condition excite more pain in the breast of the wise and benevolent? He is the worse off of the two, by far. Young men who neglect their opportunities make themselves abject and servile. They may start back, with horror, at the lash applied, in insult, to the back of one of their companions. Better leave a scar there, than make one on the soul. They may rise up in bold resentment against any personal wrong. Better suffer it than break and brutalize their spirit. Of all murders, that is the darkest which whispers into the ear of man, as he treads, or passes away from earth, "by my own hand have I destroyed

And if we go from a consideration of individu- arter a-while, I brings up the subject. Says he, And if we go from a consideration of individuals to the State, we must know that its character greatly depends upon her youth. Laws, in a Remarks are not all in all. We know that every me sweat, but they all said I was nearer the right, public, are not all in all. We know that every me sweat, but they all said I was nearer the right, statute is a dead letter, when society wills it to be and I tell you, I felt happier, because I knowed I had dead to the statute is a dead letter. so. The spirit of that society, then, imparts force had done my duty.

to the law, and gives character to the State. Now Well done, friend! Thy speech may be rude if, under these circumstances, our young men may and uncultivated, but thy heart is in the right rupture, with impunity, the most sacred ties on place. The man who can speak for himself, and earth-if they may be dissipated, and dull that do what is just, is a freeman. None other can throb of the heart, that is wont to beat so joyously be so, whether rich or poor. The sweat of the at the very name of home-if their wills are nerv- brow, our friend may rest assured, is never sweeter ed, and their energies roused, only when pleasure than when poured forth in a good cause. is to be gained, or a debasing selfishness gratified

Don't be Discouraged.

-the character of the State itself must sink, and We give way when difficulties thicken around everything like elevation of thought, or purpose, in its action, be abandoned. It is vain us too soon. This will never answer. We shall for us to look for other results. They follow as never conquer ourselves, or overcome the ills of naturally as cause and effect. When the law society, if we act in this way.

fails to curb the violence of our youth, violence . We have a letter before us which embodies will control the whole community, and when impu- this idea; that the best way to destroy slavery is, rity marks their conduct, impurity will cease to be to let it work out its own curse. Our friend thinks it will do that. Suppose it would,-shall Looking, then, to the well-being of our youth, he or we be excused if we do not exert ourselves and of the State, we cannot do otherwise than ap- to remove it? We rather think he would not peal to the young men of Kentucky, to be true to reason in this way if he had any business or pothemselves and to it. Never, in old Greece or litical ends to accomplish, or any children to Rome, had the educated and favored such oppor- educate. Apply the argument to this last case. tunities for doing good, and leaving their impress A parent has a bad boy-he is full of passion, upon the age in which they lived. Never did excitement, love of adventure and mischief-he brave young patriots of modern times ever possess sees him going rapidly the wrong way. Does he a more glorious field of labor. Will they cultivate, say, "Oh, my boy has a good deal of evil,-he is it? They have bravery—they are generous— in great danger; I'll let him work out for himthey are nobly impulsive. They have, too, a self." We rather think he would pursue a very quick intellect and ready invention, and a bearing different course, and try his best to check his full of manliness. Can they, with all these ad- evil passions, and direct him in the right path. vantages, refuse to be leaders in the cause of virtue ? And so should we act with regard to the com-

Dare they, with the power they possess, look on si- munity in which we live. No difficulties lently upon the wrongs of State, without an effort should dishearten us. No labor annoy us. The to remove them; or witness the deeper wrongs of more we do to overcome what is evil, the better society, and not toil earnestly and incessantly to shall we fulfil the obligations we owe to society, correct them? Young men of Kentucky! shake and to our Maker. Let not our friend, then, off your lethargy-stand up, as the defenders of adopt, or act upon, the sentiment he has uttered. freedom, and be known at home, and abroad, as It is a false one in every respect; and will find the sustainers of the right, let who may scoff or we are sure, no permanent lodgment in his genhiss you in the path of duty. Put forth your erous bosom. talents, and your powers, in the good and great

Foiled, but not Defeated. We have a waggish friend not far from

you every licentious wickedness, and wear well who likes to puzzle good folks, and play his pranks upon the credulous.

Last week, he made a subscriber of ours, not remarkable for his physical bravery, unsay all that Friend Fre, in a letter which will be found on he had said in reference to slavery. He played the third page, and which we commend to the the threatener most valiantly, and, according to reader's attention, manifests a true christian spirit. report, acted his part well. One of the conditions In our number of July 22d, we asked for the he declared indispensable was, that our subscriber name of "the man" who had made the charge should discontinue the True American, and against the friends of liberty in Lewis county, set write to us a letter of his dictation. This was all forth in our paper of that date. Mr. Fee, it will done; and such a letter! It is a curiosity everybe seen, declines giving it. The reasons assigned way; and we shall send it to the first museum we for this refusal are satisfactory every way; and we have established in Kentncky! But the best of only wish that we, in common with all others, the joke is, that we received a letter from the could act in similar matters with the same meek, good-natured scamp, telling us it was all a bit of but courageous feeling which sways the conduct fun; and the day after, we got another from our joked friend, explaining the circumstances, and

saying, "he hoped we would not blame him." advocates not only a large liberality of feeling, and | Certainly not. We are glad to find Kentuckuniform kindliness of manner, but the suppression lans getting good-natured, and as they seem merry, of all personal animosity and vindictiveness. We we will tell them a story told by the author of Couhold this to be essential. And if we examine our- sin Sally Dillard, which we hope will add to the selves, or look closely into the history of others, good nature of the neighborhood.

we shall find the highest courage invariably con- Brooks, who lived in Dobson county, North Carnected with the warmest benevolence. The martyr who stands at the stake, and begins to feel the concluded to dispatch one Angus McAlpin to scorching of the kindling fagots around him, can | Charleston, South Carolina, to buy it from the ownlift his voice in prayer, beseeching the Father of er who lived there. All the necessary arrangedeath. Shall his conduct be compared to the time Brooks would take his seat, and look down the boldest warrior-strife on the battle field? The good man struggling against passion, prejudice and hate, and all the bitter animosity of the darkest social oppression, utters no word of complaint and feels

'Well, Mac, have you got the land ?' no spirit of revenge against those who seek to The agent, in whose face was anything but sunmake his life a living torture. Shall his noble moral bearing be put on a level with the bravest a body get down from his horse before he put at physical display? Give, oh! give us the power him with questions of business on all occasions of personal wrong, to say, "Fa-

'Did you get it?' Shaw, now, Brooks, don't press upon a body in his uncivil way. It is a long story, and I must A friend writes us that he is exceedingly sen- have time

Brooks still urged, and Mac still parried the quessitive as to attacks upon the church, and advises tion till they got into the house. 'Now, surely,' thought Brooks, 'he will tell me.' Let him dismiss his fears. We shall make no But Mac was not quite ready.

attack upon the church, in the sense in which he 'Brooks,' says he, 'have you anything to drink ?' To be sure I have,' said the other, and immediate ly had some of his best forthcoming. Having mois-We think the hope of government, no less than the hope of the individual, here and hereafter, rests upon a religious spirit. A state may possess turned suddenly around to Brooks, looked him tened his clay, Mac took a seat and his empl power, and the individual enjoy prosperity, with- straight in the eyes, and slapped him on the thigh out it; but neither this power nor prosperity can

Brooks,' says he, ' was you ever in Charleston? 'Why, you know I never was,' replied the other 'Well, then, Brooks,' says the agent, 'you ought Holding this view, we deem it important that the church should be imbued with this religious of the carth! They've got houses there on both sides of the road for five miles at a stretch, and d——n spirit, and we regard it the first duty of the Christian to expose the least departure from it. We I think I met five thousand people in a minute, an suppose our friend would hardly call such expos- not a chap would look at me. ure, an attack. If not, we have not offended in houses there on wheels. Brooks! I saw one six horses hitched to it, and a big driver with a long whip going it like a whirl-wind. I follow down the road for a mile and a half, and when it ence of opinion on this subject. If the power of stopt I looked, and what do you think ther the church be bad, the mere fact that it is exerted was? nothing in it but one little woman sitting up

by a church should not shield it from censure.

in one corner.

Well, Brooks, I turned back up the road, and as Indeed, we think wrongs in the church ought to be more quickly exposed and severely rebuked, long curly hair hanging down his back, and his than wrongs practised by any other human tribu- bo ots as shiny as the face of an up-country I called him into the middle of the road and asked nal. And for this plain reason. The church pro-fesses to be the exponent of the truth; men who

Brooks, calls for a civil answer all over the world. fill its high places are set apart to guide society I says, says I, 'Stranger, can you tell me where and give it light; if, instead of doing this, they | Col. Lamar lives !' and what do you think was the

direct us in a wrong path and involve us in dark-'Well, Brooks, I knocks along up and down, and ness, they not only retard the progress of a reli- about, until at last I finds out where Col. L gious spirit, but they scatter abroad, necessarily, lived. I gets down and bangs away at the door.scepticism in belief and licentiousness in conduct. Presently the door was opened by as pretty, fine Let us illustrate: Suppose a large portion of the spoken, well dressed a woman as ever you seed in Church should justify stealing, or any other ac- day, Brooks!

Says I, 'Mrs. Lamar, I presume, Madam,' says I. 'I am Mrs. Lamar, Sin 'Well, Madam,' says I, 'I have come all the way and wrong, in any one, to refrain from doing it? from North Carolina to see Colonel Lamar-to see Again: The great doctrine of the New Testament, about buying a tract of land from him that's up in

so far as regards the action of man to his fellow our parts. Then, she says, 'Col. Lamar has rode out man, is, love ye one another. Now, suppose we find a large portion of some particular church not merely justifying slavery, but defending it as a diwill soon return, and she had a smile upon that vine institution-saying that it is of God, and, there- pretty face of her's that reminded a body of a spring fore, not sinful—are we to remain silent—and, sim- morn

'Well, Brooks, I hitched my horse to a brass ply because this great wrong is perpetrated by those thing on the door, and walked in. 'Well, when I got in I sees the floor all covered ticed and uncondemned? Should our friend, under these circumstances, as a man, or christian min-Brooks. I was trying to edge along around it, but ister, be so sensitive as to find fault with or object presently I sees a big nigger come stepping right to such exposure, or condemnation? We do not over it. Thinks I, if that nigger can go it, I can go so read our duty, and we hope he will not so read it, too! So right over it I goes, and takes my seat right before a picture which at first I thought was a

We have no disguises on this subject. We little man looking in at a window, Well, Brooks, there I sot waiting and waiting for have faith in truth, and because we have that faith Col. Lamar, and at last—he did'nt come, but they we shall not hesitate to defend it, or to expose those began to bring in dinner. Thinks I to myself who trample it under foot. We care not who the assailant may be. He may wear the garb of heavassailant may be. He may wear the garb of heaven, and be backed by the power of the Church; if Brooks, she didn't ax me to eat—she axed me if he wars against humanity, and seeks to perpetrate I'd be so good as to carve that turkey for her, and or extend, or continue the blackest wrong—that of robbing man of his liberty, and thereby crushing, in letter and spirit, the divine compared I

letter and spirit, the divine command, Love ye one 'Certainly, Madam,' says I, and I walks up to another-we shall do all we can, in our humble the table-there was on one side of the turkey a way, to unmask his hypocrisy and destroy his augreat big knife as big as a Bowie knife, and a fork

with a trigger to it on the other side. Well, I falls to work, and in the first effort I slashed the gravy about two yards over the whites A worthy co-laborer informs us that he took well! I felt the hot steam begin to gather about our advice in speaking out his sentiments at a my cheeks and eyes. But, I'm not a man to back out for trifles, so I makes another e-fort, and the decrease thing took a flight and lit right in Mrs. Ladarned thing took a flight and lit right in Mrs. La-

'Well, you see, Brooks, then I was taken with a

think of navigating. So I goes out and mounts Rosum, and puts for North Carolina! Now, Brooks, you don't blame me! do you?

Kentucky Elections. It is thought that the Whigs will have a larger majority than usual in the two Houses of the Le- Cass, Dix, Pearce, Sevier, Stugeon, and Woodgislature; but the official returns have not yet been published.

Mexico and the United States. ington papers; and, being of great importance, we

sion of other matter. the Senate, informing that body that he had proposed viso:

with Mexico. He says: Considering the relative power of the two co tries, the glorious events which have already signalized our arms, and the distracted condition of Mexico, I did not conceive that any point of national honking this overture. Equally anxious to terminate, by a peace honorable for both parties, as I was originally to avoid the existing war, I have deemed it my duty again to extend the olive branch to Mexico. Should the Government of that Republic accept the offer in the same friendly spirit by which it was tated, negotiations will speedily commence for the

The chief difficulty to be anticipated in the negotiation is the adjustment of the boundary between the parties, by a line which shall at once be satis-factory and convenient to both, and such as neither will hereafter be inclined to disturb. This is the best mode of securing perpetual peace and good less mode of securing perpetual peace and good It was determined in the negative; Yeas 10, neighborhood between the two Republics. Should the Mexican Government, in order to accomplish nays 34. the Mexican Government, in order these objects, be willing to cede any portion of their territory to the United States, we ought to pay them territory to the United States, we ought to pay them and the condition of their territory to the United States, we ought to pay them are and the condition of the condition of their territory to the United States, we ought to pay them.

exhausted and distracted condition of the Mexican plied," Republic, it might become necessary, in order to restore peace, that I should have it in my power to ad- nays 26. vance a portion of the consideration money for any cession of territory which may be made. The Mexican Government might not be willing to wait for the payment of the whole until the treaty could be ratified by the Senate, and an appropriation to carry it into effect be made by Congress; and the necessity for such a delay might defeat the object altogether I would, therefore, suggest whether it might not be wise for Congress to appropriate a sum such as they might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid,

Accompanying this message is the following let- bridge ter, addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic: DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1846. 5 Sin: The President of the United States, no less anxious to terminate than he was to avoid the pres- clared by the Washington Union to be bold and ent unhappy war with the Mexican Republic, has fearless, and truly able, moved as a proviso to the 5 make an effort to accomplish this Mexican Negotiation Bill the following: ourpose. He has accordingly instructed the underd, Secretary of State, to propose through your Excellency to the Mexican Government, that negotiations shall forthwith commence for the conclusion of a peace just and honorable for both parties. Should this offer be received and responded to by the Mexican Government in the same frank and friendspirit by which it has been dictated, he will imdiately dispatch an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the city of Mexico, with instructions and full powers to conclude a treaty of peace which shall adjust all the questions in dispute in consequence to vote for his own bill, and all the etween the two Republics If the Mexican Gov. ernment should prefer to send a Minister to Washington to conduct the negotiation here, he shall be received with kindness and respect, and every ef-

ess, and might prove injurious, to discuss the causes of the existing war. This might tend to delay or The Intelligencer of Tuesday the 11th, remarking defeat the restoration of peace. The past is already upon the Mexican Negotiation Bill, says: consigned to history: the future, under Providence,

of his heart is, that she may be a powerful and pros-perous Republic, in perpetual amity with the United

ted to adopt the same channel for communicating

I avail myself of this occasion to offer your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished the Legislative session; and a debate arose upon it, JAMES BUCHANAN.

tions, of the Mexican Republic. this letter to Commodore David Connor, com- business manding the naval forces of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, directing him to forward it to ry and a peace from Mexico. the city of Mexico. Mr. Buchanan says to the

of national honor should forbid him from making this tender, especially after the glorious events which have thus far marked the progress of the war. Should the Mexican Government determine to accept the offer and enter upon negotiations, it may and probably will propose to you to conclude an armistice during their pendency. If such a No great oposition should be made, you will promptly but claims now than has existed for half a century, adly reject it, giving at the same time every as- and therefore justice is doubted. surance that the President will do all in his power to bring the negotiations to a satisfactory termi- for such large claims-there is no surplus nation with the least possible delay.

August 4th, these documents were printed for the use of the Senate, and referred to the Com- have been authorized. mittee on Foreign Relations, and on the 5th Mr. McDuffie reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the course adopted and proposed vent sales. by the President, as indicated in his message of the 4th instant, for the speedy termination of the millions provided for, and the act does not propose war with Mexico, receives the approbation of the

is expedient to place two millions of dollars at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion, in the event of a treaty of peace with Mexico satisfactorily adjusting the boundaries of the two countries, and that the Committee on Foreign formation of the Oregon treaty. Relations be instructed to report to the Senate in open session a bill for that purpose in conformity to the provisions of similar

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the said resolutions; and, after de- concurring,) That the President of the bate, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, the second resolution was modified to read as follows:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it for a convention to settle bo is expedient to place the sum of money at the disposal of the President, to be used at his discretion, Rocky or Stony Mountains. in the event of a treaty of peace with Mexico satisfactorily adjusting the boundaries of the two and nays as follows:

Mr. HANNEGAN submitted the following, as an amendment to the said resolution: To strike out all after the word Resolved, in the first section, to the end of the second resolution. nsert: That the Senate heartily unite with the President in his expressed desire for a speedy and honorable peace with Mexico; but, as at pres-

ent informed, there is no further advice to give in On the 6th, the Committee reported the follow
Semple, Sturgeon—12.

The Treaty was communicated to the Senate or 1. Resolved, That the Senate entertains a strong desire that the existing war with Mexico should be terminated by a treaty of peace, just and honora-ble to both nations; and that the President be ad-vised to adopt all proper measures for the attain-

2. Resolved further, That the Senate deem it advisable that Congress should appropriate a sum of money to enable the President to conclude a treaty of peace, limits, and boundaries with the Reevent that such treaty should call for the expen-

ing vote: - Yeas 43-Nays 2.

hold in no longer; and that I would give blindness, and the next thing I remembers I, was upalico" the following words: "And for the puta hitch, any how. We meets at the Squire's, and on the hath a kicking. Well, by this time I began to

It was determined in the negative: Yeas 11;

On motion of Mr. Atchison, the year and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present, those who voted in the affirmaive are—
Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Benon, Breese, Bright

Those who voted in the negtive ar Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Athrton, Bagby, Bar-row, Berrien, Chalmers, Cilley Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Corwin, Crittende A confidential message to the Senate, and proceedings of the Senate thereon, (the injunction of Jarnigan, Johnson of Marylan, Johnson of Lou secrecy being removed,) are published in the Wash- isiana, Lewis, McDuffle, Manum, Miller, More head, Niles, Phelps, Semple, Simmons, Speight Turney, Upham, Wescott, and Yulec.
So the proposition was rejected.
On motion by Mr. PEARCE o amend the sechasten to lay them before our readers, to the exclu-

August 4th, Mr. Polk transmitted a message to ond resolution by adding thereto he following pro-Provided, That no part of the said sum of mon-

to open negotiations, and conclude a treaty of peace ey shall be applied to the purchase of any part of On motion by Mr. SEMPLE to amend this pro-

> til after the conclusion of a peac with Mexico. It was determined in the negative. On the question to agree to the amendment pro osed by Mr. Pearce, it was letermined in the

Mr. BERRIEN offered the following amendmen "That, in the opinion of the Senate, it would be proper to place at the disposal of the President of the United States a sum of money adequate to the attainment of peace with Mexico, by neg treaty for the restoration of peace and defining and establishing the limits and boundaries between the United States and Mexico; and tlat, to accomplish this object, it would be advisable that a propof Congress in such mode as the President may

nquest, being our purpose in the prosecution made the President of the United States shall info the two Houses of Congress, in confidence, of the Under these circumstances, and considering the object or objects to which the money shall be ap-It was determined in the negative: Yeas 18,

On the question to agree to the second resolution reported this day from the Committee on Foreign Relations, it was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 33, nays 19. YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashley, Atherton.

Bagby, Benton, Breese, Bright, Calhoun, Cameron,

Dix, Evans, Fairfield, Houston, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Ma might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid, might consider adequate for this purpose, to be paid, if necessary, immediately upon the ratification of the treaty by Mexico. This disbursement would, of treaty by Mexico. This disbursement would, of ley, John M. Clayton, Davis, Greene, Hannegan, Huntington, Jarnagin, Miller, Morehead, Pearce, Sample, Simmons, Upham, and Wood-

> So the second resolution was agreed to. Ordered. That the Secretary lay the said resolution before the President of the United States.

Mr. Wilmot, a Democrat of Pennsylvania, de-

"That, as an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by virtue of any to the use by the Executive of the moneys herein de shall ever exist in any part of said to ry, except for crime, whereof the party shall first be

ardent Southerners going against it. See vote and Congressional proceedings.

This is a remarkable fact. We were surprised that fort shall be made to accomplish the object of his the House adopted the proviso. It is a sign worth In the present communication it is deemed use-

Sunday intervening, it is understood to have been determined, by the conferees of the two Houses or that the President has ever cherished the kindest feelings for Mexico, and that one of the first wishes to one of the amendments to the Civil Appropriation disagreeing votes, to introduce the appropriation Yesterday morning, however, it being dis-Commodore Connor will transmit this despatch for your Excellency to the Governor of Vera Cruz, proper a flar of truce; and you are representable in the support of Government, the design was

The bill, as it had passed the House of Represen in the midst of which the hour of twelve arrived by the clock of the House of Representatives, and that To his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Rela- House was adjourned by the Speaker; which, although it was not so late by ten minutes, by the July the 27th, the Secretary of State enclosed of the Senate, of course put a stop to all unfinished

Thus fell through the proposition, recommended

Another Vete.

The President has vetoed the French Spoliation The President does not believe that any point Bill. His reasons are neither satisfactory nor

That the claims are of long standing; the Government has repeatedly been able to pay them, but has not, therefore it is scarcely possible they are No greater necessity exists for paying these

The present is an unfavorable time to provide treasury—a public debt has been created within a

few years—we are engaged in a foreign war volving heavy expenditures—and further loans If the bill passes we shall have to borrow more

money, though these claims are to be paid in land, inasmuch as this disposition of the land will pre-

to pay the whole, while it requires the claimant to enate.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the Senate, it relinquish the whole on receiving only a part, and it is unjust to repudiate!!

Oregon-Secret Session. The Senate took off the injunction of secrecy on

On the 10th June, the President sent in his provisions of similar acts passed in 1803 message with the British protocol of a treaty. On the 11th, Mr. Haywood introduced the following: Resolved, (two-thirds of the Senators present States be and he is hereby advised to accept the his message to the Senate, dated 10th June, 1846.

On the 12th, the resolution was adopted by yeas

YEAS-Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, John M. Clayton, Colquitt, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rusk, Sevie mons, Speight, Turney, Upham, Webster, Wood-

NAYS-Allen, Atherton, Breese, Cameron, Cass, Dick, Fairfield, Hannegan, Jarnegan, Jenness,

the 16th, and that body on the same day advised its ratification, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, by the following vote: Axes-Archer, Ashley, Bagby, Barrow, Benton,

Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, Thomas Clayton, J. M. Clayton, Colquitt, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Greene, Haywood, Houston, any time. Huntington, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of Louisiana, Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pearce, Pennybacker, Phelp Rusk, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turney, Uphar Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee-41. event that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should can be seen to see that such treaty should be seen to see that should be seen to see that should be seen to s The first resolution was adopted by the follow-

Wm. M. Price, well known as the former United State On motion by Mr. Atchison to amend the second resolution by inserting after the word "Mexico" the following words: "And for the purchase Broadway. Pecuniary embarassments are assigned as he cause of the deed.

Presbyterian Board of Publication and of the subject of slavery, in terms so mild and rea-

Slavery. Some time since, the Board of Publication of the Old School Presbyterian Church issued an edition of a very celebrated work on the Fulfilment of Prophecy, by Rev. Dr. Keith, of the Free that remembers the document adopted by the As-Church of Scotland. About a page relating to sembly last year, and the position uniformly mainslavery was omitted, without any intimation of the fact. The omission was detected, and attention called to the fact by several anti-slavery papers. The Presbyterian organ of New York, after comparing the Board's edition with that of the Harpers', published a very manly article, decidedly condemning the proceeding, upon general principles; and, if we are not mistaken, the Presbytery of Cincinnati adopted resolutions on the subject. The matter thus was brought, of necessity, before the General Assembly at its last meeting, and in the report of the Committee on the Board of Pub-South, and that even the powerful Board of the lication, (Messrs. Huddiford, Palmer, Spilman, Presbyterian church must bow to the force of ge-Platt and Reynolds,) we find the following para- neral indignation.

"In reference to the alteration of works published by the Board, concerning which this Assembly has been memorialized, the committee report, that, on examination, they find but one instance, stated, in which such a measure was adopted; and this consisted in the omission of a pa ragraph on the subject of slavery in one of the oks republished by them. Although the General Assembly have never given explicit directits third reading by the following vote: tions, to guide the Board in republishing foreign works, they appear to have made it a rule to them selves, never to alter historical statements, never to put sentiments into an author's lips which he did not hold. In the case complained of, the proof-reader of the Executive Committee, in revising for the press, omitted the passages from an appr sion that, if it was retained, the church mig gard the Board as assuming the right to dictate on a much litigated subject, and that, too, in a way a much triggide a subject, that me, too, we want it is seemingful at variance with the general sentiments of the church. He therefore concluded, that to omit the passage would be the safer course, and the one least likely to give offence to any portion of the church; for if the Board might publish sentiments on one side of this vexed question, they might also on the other. When, however, the subject of this omission was brought before the Board, the assage was, by their order, restored. In view of hese facts, your committee are of opinion that no censure, in the present instance, is demanded."

The reader will doubtless be curious to see this bassage, which the unerring instinct of this proofreader detected, as dangerous to "our domestic in- stable, Cranston, Crozier, Cullom, Daniel, Gar stitutions," and likely to injure the sale at the South. Here it is, with some honest and indig- ham, Haralson, Harmanson, Harper, Hilliard, Hoge, nant remarks, by Rev. Dr. Rodgers of Alleghany Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, John W. City—a distinguished minister of the Seceder mund W. Hubard, Hunter, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Leake, La church:

man having any moral right of property in man, ward, Wright, Young-81. prediction. Nebuchadnezzar was the guilty in- sage of the bill. strument of rightcous judgments, and although in the execution of these he was the servant of the

The trains of cars on the Little Miami raiload came tobeasts. Never were judgments more clearly marked than those which have rested on the Jews in every country under heaven. Yet he that touch- cars were set upon end by the force of the collisi ritage. And if these examples suffice not, to show that it is a wresting of Scripture to their own destruction, for any to seek from them the vindicare.

On passing a point on the road, the trains came into member, that, though Christ was delivered into the windows in great fright after the cars were stopped. hands of his enemies by the determinate counsel We regret to learn that Judge Clement Dorsey died at and foreknowledge of God,' yet it was 'by wicked Leonardtown, St. Mary's county, on Thursday night last, hands' that he was crucified and slain. God hath made of one blood all the nations of the earth. of the County Court.

men but that of brotherhood." "Such," (we quote Dr. Rodgers,) "is the passage which the Presbyterian Board of Publication has seen meet to omit in a publication of Dr. Keith's work. It occurs to work the passage which the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Dr. Keith's work. It occurs to work the passage which the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Dr. Keith's work. It occurs to work the passage which the Presbyterian Board of Publication of Dr. Keith's work. chapter the writer explains Noah's prophecy respecting his three sons, and shows that this prophecy is fulfilled before our eyes at the present Troy, has been put in operation, Shem,) by the Europeans, (the posterity of Iapheth,) and the slavery of the Africans, the posterity of Ham. Here they make Dr. Keith stop, ed by the Court on Thursday, in order to verify the orders of the court of just at the point where slaviles stop, after ringing to Gen. G., and to prove his intentions in issuing them. The changes on the prophecy, 'a servant of servants shall he be to his brethren.' So far as Dr. K. and fence." hey go together, he is permitted all freedom of Commander Wm. Channey Wetmore, of the United speech, but when he parts company from them, thinking it necessary to say something to define his gen Hill, New Jersey. Dr. K. cannot be permitted to say a word to show persons, that this prophecy gives no countenance to slavery. In its present form, his book may now be safely circulated south of Mason and Dixon's line, and he may be set down along with our Junkins and ies; and the Princeton Repertory, and Hanover Presbytery, and a host of such worthies, who in this vicinity, and well sepays all the toil and trouble of have been for years enlightening us on the patri-

Walker, this passage furnished the main ground of argument brought forward by the former.—He ed an important Joint Resolution, recommending and directing that the troops called out by Gen. Gaines, and musinsisted that the slavery of the Africans was countenanced by God, because found in this prophecy. If this publication had then been in existence, it would have been very convenient for him to have referred to Dr. K. as of the same mind."

The Committee, it has been seen, shift the blame of what they dare not defend, upon the proof-reader! Oh, most lame and impotent conclusion! Who is this proof-reader, that takes so much upon himself? Has, he been dismissed from the situation he has thus disgraced; or is his invaluable keenness of nostrils too precious to be spared by the Board? These are questions which many honest Presbyterians, as well as others, would like to see answered. No man who would dare to take such a responsibility, is fit for such a

The attempted apology of the Committee is shuffling and pitiful. The proof-reader's apprehensions, &c., are set up as a sufficient apology 13. for this unauthorized mutilation of a standard work, by a Presbyterian divine, without the slightest intimation of such a mutilation being given to the public. Now, the Board of Publication are elected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and have not only a proof-reader, but a regular editor of their publications, Rev. Dr. Engles, one of the most eminent divines of the church, and editor, also, of their principal organ, the "Presbyterian" newspaper; the publishing agent is a learned and distinguished scholar; and among the Executive Committee we find the names of Rev. Drs. Boardman, Cuyler, and Jones-all residing, be it remembered, in the same city with the proof-reader and, probably, in daily intercourse with him-able to be consulted about this dangerous paragraph at

Sed quid multa? How ridiculous the twaddle about the "Board appearing to dictate to the church," by not mutilating a foreign work of a sentiment containing no abolitionism, but merely unfinished business before them. rescuing a prophecy from a most wicked gloss, which no respectable divine in South Carolina would dare put upon it. And who that remeinbers the course pursued by the Board's editor, Dr. Engles, as editor of "the Presbyterian," who refused to publish a document adopted by the Synod of Northern Indiana, advocating an examination House took up the unfinished work of last night,

sonable, that even the New York Observer published it with strong approval, and who loses no opportunity of misrepresenting antislavery men, whilst denying them a word in self-defence;-who tained by all its leading men, can doubt that this proof-reader, if not formally authorized, felt sure that he was performing an acceptable act in doing as he did?

We have no idea that the Committee feel that a wrong was done, or that any thing but unmistakable public opinion has produced the redress. We rejoice that this odious mutilation of foreign writers, lest they offend the delicate ears of oppressors. is stopped;-that the Harpers no longer feel it prudent to yield to the arrogant demands of the

From the great change that is passing over all the North, the Presbyterian church is not and cannot be exempt. The many cheering indica-

Vote on the Mexican Bill. The Bill proposing to give the President two millions to buy peace with Mexico was ordered to

YEAS-Messrs. John Q. Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Benton, James Black, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Chipman, Collin, Cummins, Cunningham, Dunlap Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, Foster, Fries Garvin, Gordon, Grider, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton Henley, Elias B. Holmes, Hough, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, James H. Johnson, Preston King, Lawrence, Leib, Lewis, Levin, Maclay, McClean, McClelland, McCrate, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Morris, Moseley, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Pollock, Rathbun, Ritter, Julius man, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, Sykes, Thomasson, Benjamin Thompson, James Thompson, Thurman, Wentworth, Wheaton, Wh. Williams, Wilmot, Winthrop, Wood, Yost—85.

NAYS-Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Beddinger, Bell, Biggs, James A. Davis, Dobbin, Dockery, Douglass, Dromgoole, John Sere, Long, Lumpkin, McClernand, McConnell "Whatever events the prophecies reveal, they James McDowell, McHenry, John P. Martin, Bar never sanction any iniquity or evil. The wrath of man worketh not the righteousness of God, though it be made to praise him. And any defence or attempted justification of slavery, or of batts, Toombs, Towns, Trumbo, Vinton, Wood-

must be sought in vain from the fulfilment of this The ayes and noes were refused on the final pas-

Lord, it was his own gain and glory he sought, and after subduing nations not a few, he was bank of the Little Miami river. John Stevens, engineer, driven from men, and had his dwelling with the was scalded badly from the knees down; a fireman, whose

eth them, toucheth the apple of his eye; and the Both trains were full of passengers, men, women, and year of recompence for the controversy in Zion shall be the day of the Lord's vengeance, when he will plead with all flesh for his records and the board than were that of placetry, and the wondering that wondering the wondering that were than of placetry, and the wondering that were than of placetry, and the wondering that wondering the wondering that were than of placetry, and the wondering that were than of placetry, and the wondering that wondering the wondering that wondering the wondering that were than of placetry was done. The usual place for the trains to pass yes Plainfield, but directions were given to pass yesterday at Columbia. will plead with all flesh for his people and his he- Owing to some misunderstanding, the ascending train

struction, for any to seek from them the vindica- view about 600 yards distant, both under full way. Efforts tion of slavery, because Canaan was to be the ser- were made to check the speed of the locomotives. The vant of servants to his brethren; yet they who one coming down was nearly checked when they came profess to look here to the holy scriptures for a that the veteran Dr. Drake was on board to attend to the warrant, because that fact was foretold, should re- wounded. Many of both sexes escaped through the car

And were the gospel universally and rightly ap- BEQUEST.-A legacy of \$2,000 has just been paid to

pealed to, no other bond would be known among

Keith's work. It occurs towards the close of a chapter, the title of which is, 'Slavery of the Afchapter, the tate of which is, Slavery of the Ar-ricans—European Colonies in Asia, in which chapter the writer explains Noah's prophecy re-

lay, in the colonization of Asia, (the posterity of MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY.-The Norfolk Beacon, of

position, and remove the ground from under the feet A fire occurred at La Prairie, Canada, last week, which men who wrest the Scriptures for the support of consumed upwards of 300 dwellings, and deprived about slavery, the gag is put upon him. So far as the Presbyterian Board of Publication is concerned, brought misery to the doors of a very large num

> The Columbia, Pa., Spy, of Saturday last, says: "There is a large quantity of tobacco planted in this neighborhood this season. The plants look remarkably fine. Tobacco is becoming quite a valuable pr

those who raise it." MAYSVILLE.—The majority of the voters in Muson Co., "It is but a few years since that, in a debate between Rev. Mr. Reed, a Presbyterian clergyman from Mssissippi, and the late Mr. [Rev. John] ed into the service of the United States, Le paid; and who volunteered be paid whether their services were ac

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1846. Senate.

The first business was the election of a Presi-ent pro tem. The balloting resulted as follows: First Ballot.—Hannegan, 15; Sevier, 5; scat., Second Ballot .- Hannegan, 20; Sevier, 7;

Third Ballot .- Hannegan, 19; Niles, 11; scat., Fourth Ballot .- Hannegan, 23; Niles, 15; Fifth Ballot.—Hannegan, 18; Niles, 17; scat.,

Mr. Hannegan here rose, and requested that his name should be withdrawn. He thought it more important that there should be an election, than that any particular individual should be Sixth Ballot .- Atchison, 16; Niles, 18; scat.,

Seventh Ballot .- Atchison, 20; Niles, 17; scat., Eighth Ballot.—Atchison, 25; Niles, 10; scat.,

Whereupon Mr. Atchison, having received a najority of the votes given, was declared elected. He was then conducted to the chair by Messrs. Cass and Calhoun, and returned his thanks in a

On motion of Mr. Webster, notice was ordered to be given to the House and to the Executive, of the election of a President pro tem.

The Committee on Territories reported to the House a bill for a territorial government in Oregon,

without amendments.

The Committee on Commerce reported a bill establish a collection district in Ore Various committees were discharged from the

similar to that received in the House, asking an appropriation of \$2,000,000, for the purpose of archasing peace with Mexico The Senate then went into Executive session.

A message was received from the President,

House.

To the Senate and House of Representatives I invite your attention to the propriety of making an appropriation to provide for any expenditure which it may be necessary to make in advance for the purpose of settling all our difficulties with the Mexican Republic. It is my sincere desire to terminate, as it was originally to avoid, the existing vary with Mexica, by a present that existing war with Mexico, by a peace, just and honorable to both parties. It is probable that the chief obstacle to be surmounted in accomplishing boundary between the two Republics, which shall power to conclude a peace with Mexico if she demands or desires one? Is the mode of warfare to ment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair ment of this boundary, we ought to pay a fair equivalent for any concessions which may be made by Mexico.

be changed from fighting to purchasing? Who is to be bought? And what evidence have we that

other complicated questions to be settled by negotiation with the Mexican republic, I deem it important that a sum of money should be placed unconfidence in this application. We have no evidence before us of its necessity; no information of the president to the property of the property er the control of the Executive, to be advanced. if need be, to the government of that republic, immediately after their ratification of a treaty. It might be inconvenient for the Mexican governmight be inconvenient for the Mexican government to wait for the whole sum, the payment of which may be stipulated by this treaty, until it could be ratified by our Senate, and an appropriation, to carry it into effect, made by Congress Indeed, the necessity for this delay might defeat secret service money, but like other expenditures.

Two precedents for such a proceeding exist in our past history, during the administration of Mr. son, to which I would call your attention. On the 26th of Februaay, 1803, an act was passed appropriating two millions of dollars "for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses the United States and foreign nations," "to be the United States and foreign nations, "to be, applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be:" and on the 13th of February, appropriation was made of the same sum, and in the same terms. In neither case was the money actually drawn from the treasury, and I should hope that the result, in this respect, the appropriation may prove indispensable in ac commend the passage of a law, appropriating \$2,000,000, to be placed at the disposal of the Executive, for the purpose which I have indi-

In order to prevent all misapprehensions, it is my duty to state, that, anxious as I am to terminate the war with the least possible delay, it will until a treaty or peace such ties, and ratified by the Mexican republic.

JAMES K. POLK. until a treaty of peace shall be signed by the par-

WASHINGTON, 8th August, 1846. The reading having been concluded,-Mr. DROMGOOLE moved the reference of the

resentatives of the United States of America in now stood.

Congress assembled, That a sum of \$2,000,000, in What was the bill? A bill to place two millions addition to the provision heretofore made, be and of dollars at the disposal of the President "for any incurred in the intercourse between the propriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall ause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be. Mr. Holmes called for an unanimous vote.

oll opposed the appropriation.

terms, providing that all debate on the said bill

Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingerson, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, Preston King, Leib, Lewis, McLean, McHeury, McIlvaine, Marsh, Miller, Moseley, Pollock, Ramsey, Rathbun, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, well, John A. Rockwell, Root, Runk, Schenck, was opposed. He had said heretofore, and he re-Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Starkweather, peated now, that he was uncompromisingly opposed now, the peated now now now the peated now no Benjamin Thompson, Toombs, Trumbo, Vinton, Wheaton, White, Winthrop, Wood and Wright Union. He wanted no more territory of any sort,

Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, Biggs, James Black, Jas. A. Black, Bowlin, earliest moment. Nothing would give him more Boyd, Brockenbrough, Burt, John H. Campbell, Cullom, Cummins, Cunningham, Daniel, Dobbin, Douglass, Dromgoole, Dunlap, Edsall, Ellsworth, Erdman, Faran, Ficklin, Fries, Gordon, Graham, Grider, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, And he still hoped that this measure might as Isaac E. Holmes, Hopkins, Hough, Edmund W. Hubard, Hunter, James H. Johnson, Joseph Johnson, Andrew Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Kaufman, Lawrence, Leake, La Sere, Long, Lumpkin, Maclaland, McCleland, McClernand, McConnell, Crate James McDowell, McKay, J. P. Martin, Barclay Martin, Moris, Morse, Moulton, Niven, Norris, Owen, Payne, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pills-countenance in his design to take advantage of the bury, Reid, Rhett, Ritter, Roberts, Sawtelle, Scam- present war to force Mexico into the surrender, or mon, Alexander D. Sims, Leonard H. Sims, Simpson, Stanton, Strohm, Sykes, James Thompson, wants a better harbor on the Pacific, let him wait Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Towns, Wentworth, Wick, Williams, Woodward, Wood-or. But whatever else you do or omit, give us at worth, Young, and Yost-102. lution was not laid on the table.

Mr. McKar modified the resolution so as to read even to the purchase of another Louisiana. [Here 2 o'clock, and demanded the previous question; the hammer fell.

Some conversation followed on a point of order.

So the House refused to lay on the table, and the Executive and Legislature towards the accompli

question was, Shall the main question be now taken? Carried, ayes 82, nays 68.

A long debate ensued. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair. Mr. McKay moved to lay both the appeal and the resolution on the taken? The chair of t

Mr. J. R. Ingersoll not hearing (in the confusion of Mr. Davis, of Kerrick, against it. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll not hearing (in the confusion of the hall) the precise purport of Mr. McKay's suggestion, rose in dissent.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, spoke, and concluded by moving to add to the bill the following:

"Provided, That the money hereby appropria-

that it is right that some time should be allowed the claims which the United States have upon for the discussion. But I propose to occupy the her, and which is valid by the laws of nations short space between this hour and the hour of recess, and when she offers to recognize the true bo ate to the Military Academy bill. [Cries all round, "Good, agreed; now we under-

stand," &c.]

EVENING SESSION. Senate.

The Senate reassembled at six o'clock, P. M., and acted on a number of private bills, and three

or four of public interest, one for transporting the Mail to Oregon.

also insisted upon their amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Bill. Committees of Conference of the two countries on the most liberal and satisfac-

were necessary upon both bills. Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Norris in countries: And whereas the President may be whole on the state of the Chion, with the Re-the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the following bill, introduced this morning by Mr. McKay:

able to conclude a treaty of peace with the Re-public of Mexico prior to the next session of Con-gress, if means for that object are at his disposal:

the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, Be it enacted, &c., That a sum of two millions and other amendments, were acted on.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Speaker, made, be, and the same is hereby appropriated for penses which may be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States, who shall cause an account of the expenditure thereof to be laid before Congress as soon as may be.

The debate was resumed under the ten minutes'

Mr. WHITE said: * * * And now, sir, we come to the subject before us-the message of the President, and the bill appropriating, as recommended by that message, two millions of dollars; and for what purpose? Why, sir, to buy a peace. Is that true? Has not the President ample Under these circumstances, and considering the their complicated questions to be settled by neence before us of its necessity; no infor its use and application: we are in the dark, and est prospect of peace, any glimmer or faint ray of that heavenly messenger, why could it not have been communicated to this House? I repeat, sir, I have no confidence in this application for money; territory is sought after, and I cannot give the object altogether. The disbursement of this money would, of course, be accounted for, not as ever the possibility of extending the limits of sla very. And I call upon gentlemen on the other side of the House to bring forward such amendment as shall effectually prevent the further acquisition of territory, which may be caused by the adoption of that institution. I call upon the other side of the House to propose such an amendment, not only as an evidence of their desire to restrain that institution within its constitutional limits, but

faithfully apply the funds so placed in his hands to the ends specified in his message. Mr. Winthrop said that he should follow the example of his friend from New York, (Mr. White) and confine himself to a brief statement of his views, reserving to himself the privilege of amplifying and enforcing them hereafter. The Administration and its friends had thought fit during the present session to frame more than one of their most important measures, so as to leave their opponents in a false position which ever way the voted. There were two things which he had not imagined, in advance, that any circumstances could have constrained him to do, and from which he would gladly have been spared. One of them was to give a vote which might appear to lend an approving sanction to a war which had been caused by the annexation of Texas; the other was to give a vote which might appear like an opposition the earliest restoration of peace, either with Mexico or any other power on earth. He must let appearances take care of themselves. He was not here to pronounce opinions either upon the preamble of a bill or the phrases of a President's message. He was here to vote on substantial pro message to the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union—carried. ate of the Union—carried.

Whereupon, Mr. McKar offered a bill, (for the votes he had given already, under circumstances uppose, he said, of carrying into effect the recompurpose, he said, of carrying into effect the recom-mendation of the President.)

votes he had given already, that to the House and to the country. He believed then, and he believed it AN ACT making further provision for the ex-best vote which the case admitted. And now, he now, upon the most deliberate reflection, to be the penses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repcould not and would not yote for this bill as it could not and would not vote for this bill as it

the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which of our intercourse with foreign nations." Not a United States and foreign nations, te be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise apword about peace. Not a word about Mexico. in an Administration, in which, he was sorry to all say, there was very little confidence to be placed. They might employ this money towards buying the Sandwich Islands, or buying any other territory they might fancy in either hemisphere. If Mr. R. Chapman moved that the committee we turned to the message of the President, it was Which motion having prevailed, the committee wident than that this appropriation was asked for evident than that this appropriation was asked for Mr. McKay offered a resolution in the usual as the earnest money for a purchase of more territory. The message expressly stated that it was to terms, providing that all debate on the said out should cease at three o'clock, and he demanded the previous question.

Mr. Winthrop moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and asked the ayes and nays, the question was then taken on the motion of five millions of dollars was wanted as an advance? Winthrop, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arnold, Ashmun, Brinkerhoff,
Buffington, Carroll, Cranston, G. Davis, J. H. Ewing, Edwin H. Ewing, Garvin, Grinnell, Grover,
Hampton, Harper, Elias B. Holmes, John W. Houston, Samuel D. Hubbard, Hudson, Washington

Hant James B. Hunt Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jentined The President has thus called upon us, in Hunt, James B. Hunt, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Jentitioned. The President has thus called upon us, in

Navs-Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Stephen but of this we had more than enough already. He cordially responded to the President's desires real satisfaction than to join in a measure honestly proposed for that purpose. He did not grudge the payment of the two millions. He would approprite twenty millions for the legitimate purpo a treaty of peace without a moment's hesitation. sume a shape in which he could give it his support

least to be assured that this appropriation be applied to the annexation of another Texas, or

Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll next addressed the coming the main question to be now taken, mittee against the original bill, and in the course Mr. J. A. Rockwell asked the yeas and nays; of his remarks read the following substitute for

"1. That Congress meets with cheerfulness Mr. Ashmun moved that the resolution, as modified, be laid on the table. Ayes 68, noes 85.

That Congress meets with the reconstruction of the President of the U. States for joint action by the

ble. Carried, ayes 112, noes 26.

It wanted now only 15 minutes to the time of recess.

So Mr. McKay proposed that the message of the President should not be taken up until after the recess, and that the committee with the short its proposed that the committee of the short its proposed that the short its proposed that the short its proposed that the committee of the short its proposed that the short its proposed that the committee of the short its proposed that the short its proposed that the short its proposed that the committee of the short its proposed that the short it

the bill, and Messrs. Rockwell, of Connecticut,

suggestion, rose in dissent.

Mr. McKay explained. I simply propose that the "Provided, That the money hereby appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall two hours allotted for the debate on the President's message shall commence at 5 o'clock---after the recess. I admit that the question is an important one, and States and Mexico, whenever Mexico offers to pay sideration of the amendments of the Sen- dary line between her territory and the United

> The amendment was lost. Wilmot and Grider against the bill, and by Messrs. Owen and Chapman, of Alabama, in its favor. Mr. John Quincy Adams also spoke in favor of the bill, suggesting certain modifications thereof.

When he had concluded. Mr. McKay submitted a modified proposition, as follows:

The House, after the recess this afternoon, made clear work of all the Bills upon the Speaker's table from the Senate with amendments made to House bills. There were a large number of these bills.

The House voted to disagree with the Senate upon the amendments to the West Point Bill, and the provided whereas assurances have heretofore been given to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President, to cettle all questions to the government of Mexico that it was the desire of the President. tory terms, according to the rights of each, and The House resolved itself into Committee of the the mutual interests and security of the two

And whereas, in the adjustment of so many com- had prosecuted these claims with proper vigor or not untries, it may possibly happen that an expentihem, whether quasi or actual—but it was simply iture of money may be called for by the stipula-ons of any treaty which may be entered into:

herefore,
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repour citizens against the French government, our resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of thirty thou wise appropriated, to enable the President to enter

terest, direct, or indirect, to the amount of a singlent to conclude a treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, to be used by him in the event ame, or any part thereof; full and accurate ac-

in the course of his remarks read a resolution; appropriation bills, were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the bill from the

Provided, That, as an express and fundamental strike out the proviso to the first section respectcondition to the acquisition of any territory from the Republic of Mexico by the United States, by

The secon tween them, and to the use by the Executive of nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof first in order. e party shall first be duly convicted.

Wilmot proposed to amend this substitute, tions had first been acted upon, and the chair so by adding thereto his amendment, heretofore proposed to Mr. McKay's bill, for the prohibition of

bstitute, and it was lost Kay's modified bill.

tained, so as to cut off all debates and amendments have more territory it shall be free. Is any one in the House.

gave his reasons.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the en-

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to reconsider the vote Mr. Davis was appeared to enable him to prolong the session is

shall have passed one House shall be sent for con- until he could acquire the Califo furrence to the other on either of the three last days

oint rule be suspended, so that this bill may be sent to the Senate for the action of that body thereon. The yeas and nays were asked for on the motion suspend, and they were refused. The question was then taken by tellers, and there

For suspending 78, against it 64. A majority of each House may suspend a joint And so the rule was suspended, and the bill was the Chair

Mr. Ashman, of Mass., made an unavailing effort the amendment of the Senate adding \$3,000 for the payment of Invalid Pensioners which, previto take up the bill for the sale of the mineral lands. The House refused—and Mr. McKay at 11 o'clock he members not to leave the city. Civil and Diplomatic bill and the Naval bill were pending, and the conferees would meet to-morrow. Unless a quorum was present on Monday, these bills The House then voted to meet at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and at 11 o'clock adjourned to meet at that hour.

WASHINGTON, August 10th, 1846. Senate.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up

vas passed precisely as it came from the House. agreed to this amendment.

Gideon Hawley, of N. Y. Richard Rush, of Penn. A. Dallas Bache, Col. J. G. Totten, Mr. Lewis, from the Committee of Conference on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, made a report similar to that made in the House,

French Spoliation bill, with his objections, was Mr. J. M. CLAYTON said, this was the first ime in the history of the United States that the eto had been applied to a private bill. The a large number of reports.

prounce the claim a doubtful one, without havng, as he confessed, examined it thoroughly. Mr. C. did not intend to make a speech against the veto power, or to express a desire to have it xpunged from the Constitution, but he wished to

say, that this was one of the cases in which it was that this was one of the cases in which the constitution of designed by the framers of the Constitution the power should be exercised. Such an exist of it placed the claims of individuals in the life of Elijah White, of Oregon.

Mr. Boyn was in the Chair, and the Bill gave the power to appeal. that the power should be exercised. Such an exrcise of it placed the claims of individuals in the Executive power; modern Democracy, on the

Mr. C. then entered into a brief review of the assons given by the President for his veto, and they fell with the xposed their fallacy.

Mr. Allen said he should not enter into this

liscussion further than to read a small paragraph rom Jefferson's manual. He then read that secion which prohibits any member having a pecu-iary interest in any bill from voting upon it. . CLAYTON .- What does the Senator mean ?

Mr. ALLEN.-I mean to read the law. Mr. CLAYTON .- Does the Senator mean to inthe amount of a six pence in those claims? Mr. ALLNN .- I mean to read the law in the se, which I have a right to do on any question. Mr. Clarton.—No one denies the right, but

ere has an interest in these claims, we ought to ing the Smithsonian Institute. terested may know what it is. If no one is inrested, it applies to no one.

Mr. Webster said he must forego what he of a provision in the Bill, made Regents in the Uni-

tended to say upon this and upon the first veto vers this administration; but if an opportunity could offer, not here, but in mingling with his -citizens, he intended to discuss it at length. ory of Executive power. He protested against the visions of the bill.

to their country for upwards of forty years and are now reprehended for having applied so long.

propriation of \$10,000 for the publication of the works of Mr. Hamilton, and \$10,000 for the manuby Congress through Committees of both Houses, and passed, and the President, who could not and this voic could not do double the first the could not do double the first through the first thro

and to go to war to recover a debt due to its citi- to be signed by the officers of the two Houses, ns, or to pay it.

Mr. Мовенель briefly replied, and contended ate in like manner came back amended by the Ser

was not the question at issue-but that the real among the lost bills. estion was whether the United States was not

cise of Executive power.

Mr. Webster briefly stated the question involved in the bill. It was not whether this government definite action upon any question.

[During all this time, frequent messages were received from the Senate and from the President, and

low exist between the two -it was not whether it was bound to go to war for

sand dollars be and the same is hereby appropri-ted, out of any money in the treasury not other-ed in both Houses. Mr. HUNTINGTON protested against the veto in ations for the restoration of peace behalf of the claimants, and hoped the bill would

with Mexico, whenever it shall be in his power to much make in spite of it.

Mr. J. M. Clayton again said a few words SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the sum as to the nature of the claim, and took occasion of two millions of dollars be and the same is here-by appropriated out of any money in the treasury one in any way connected with him, had any in

agents of the two governments, and being ratified or motwithstanding?" and the yeas and nays being ordered, resulted, yeas 27, nays 15. So two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Navy Appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee, opposed the bill; and

House placing \$2,000,000 at the disposal of Mr. Wood, of New York, also opposed the bill.

Mr. Wilmot moved to add to Mr. McKay's of peace with Mexico was taken up. The bill having been read, Mr. Lewis moved to

epublic of Mexico by the United States, by of any treaty which may be negotiated be-The bill having been read a second time, Mr. moneys herein appropriated, neither slavery Evans moved an amendment to the preamble Mr. LEWIS insisted that his amendment was

Mr. Evans said his was the first, as Mr. Lew-Mr. Evans said his was the first, as Mr. Lewis had offered his before the bill had been read a second time, and consequently it was not in order at the time he offered it.

Mr. Lewis said his was the first, as Mr. Lewis had offered his before the bill had been read a second time, and consequently it was not in order at the time he offered it.

Mr. Lewis said his was the first, as Mr. Lewis had offered his before the bill had been read a second time, and consequently it was not in order at the time he offered it. to amend the preamble of the bill, until the sec-

slavery. It was agreed to—ayes 77, noes 59.

The question was then taken on Mr. Ingersoll's did we want with two millions to make a treaty substitute, and it was lost.

The committee then rose and reported Mr. McKay's modified bill.

And it then received its first and second readings in the most grave and formal manner.

Mr. Tibbatts moved that it be laid on the table.—

It was a proposition to acquire territory. It was not long since we can be a controlled by the processing by was 27 and a large territory and a controlled by a c It was decided in the negative, by yeas 77, and annexed a large territory-an extensive acquisition on the South West, and another on the Pa-The previous question was then moved and sus-And the question recurred on the engrossment and third reading.

Mr. Wick asked to be excused from voting, and

ready refused our overtures. Mr. Lewis said there were but twenty minutes rossment and third reading, and it was carried.

The bill was read the third time forthwith, and ious to discuss this bill, would be yield the floor

Mr. Brinkerhoff moved to reconsider the vote assing the bill. It was put by yeas and nays, and to say that if we had more territory we ought to there were: For consideration 70, against it 83. have no more slavery in it. The interests of the old States were destroyed by the introduction of By the 16th joint rule of the Senate and House so many new ones. If we passed this bill, it was Representatives, it is provided that "No bill that an instruction to the President to protract the war

The hour of twelve having arrived, the public on ceased, and the Senate proceeded t A motion was made by Mr. McKay that the said consideration of Executive business, and in ten utive session HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 8 o'clock this morning,-not

a quorum of members present.
The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—Mr. Cobb of Ga. in

ous to 1844, had been paid from the Privateer The House Committee disagreed to the amendment, but before the decision was announced, Mr.

Davis of Ky. called for a division of the House. The Chair (Mr. Cobb) refused to entertain the Mr. Davis appealed, and the Chair refused to ntertain this motion.

The Committee rose without a quorum, when

a point of order was raised in regard to the extrardinary proceeding in Committee, but the Speak-

the Smithsonian Institution, which had been reported from the Committee, to which it was referred with sundry amendments.

Mr. Evans moved that the amendments be disagreed to, which motion prevailed, and the bill was passed precisely as it came from the House and the Committee of the Whole both disagreed to this amendment.

Yeas 26, nays 13.

Mr. Evans offered a joint resolution which was adopted, appointing the following gentlemen regents of the Institution:

Rufus Choate, of Mass.

WILD INDICATE.

WILD INDICATE.

Mr. Thompson of Miss., offered a Resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to report at the next session of Congress the report made by the Indian Agents attending the wild Indians from

REVENUES. Mr. McKay moved to suspend the Rules in order to offer a resolution from the Committee of Ways and Means calling for all the returns from the Collection Districts of the U. States, and in

The rules were suspended, 95 to 35, (about the The Message from the President, returning the usual attendance) and the resolution agreed to Several Senate bills were passed which were upon the Speaker's table and not objected to The Committee of the Whole were discharged

from all unfinished business, after submitting a President had undertaken to veto this bill, and to bills in Committee and in the House. One thin Scores of motions were made to take up private of the members had power to object to any bill whatsoever, and they did so accordingly.

upon the report of the conferees, and upon the terms of which I wrote you last evening.

hands of one man, without the power to appeal from his decision, except a mere nominal appeal. Ancient Democracy sought to restrict the NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL

> the Naval School at Annapolis. The Report was agreed to, and the bill has become a law. reached, but though most valuable in considerabecame nearly valueless from the bad uses which

were made of them.

A message was received from the Senate an-Mr. CLAYTON.—Does the Senator mean to in-nuate that any one upon this floor is interested the amendments to the Naval Pension Bill.

SMITHSONIAN BILL. Mr. CLAYTON.—No one denies the right, but
the Senator means to insinuate that any one

A communication was received from the Senator means to insinuate that any one The Speaker, under one of the provisions of this Mr. Allen.—I have read the law that any one bill, immediately announced the Regents of the In-

> The Vice President of the United States, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mayor of the City of

Mr. W. said he would now content himself with [There is an error in the Smithsonian bill in rerotesting against this veto—protesting against its rinciple—a principle new and alarming in the his-

Mr. Schenck moved to go into Committee of the as an act of great and crying injustice to hundreds Whole upon the Bill for the relief of the Widow of nd thousands of persons who have been applying Alexander Hamilton-a bill which proposes an ap-Mr. W. said the principle of the veto was danger-us. No question of Constitutional law had arisen. It was a private claim, and had been investigated

Union in the early part of the session of Congress) Mr. Benton defended the veto, and said it in- and the Indian Oregon Agent, gave rise to some olved a principle older than any constitutional debate. It was twice in transitu between the two uestion, and that was whether a government was Houses, and was agreed to just one moment too late The Post Route and Post Office Bill from the Sen-

that the question presented by the Senator from Mo. ate, but just too late to be signed, and is therefore, Three motions were made to go into Committee bound to indemnify these claimants for their claims of the Whole upon the Private Bills from the Sensitive which it had undertaken to relinquish to France for atc.—The last soon after eleven o'clock, which preng against the veto as a new and dangerous exer- tinued by motions and general uproar to prevent all

im were together. There was, however, some gives a graphic account of the war between Russia eight or ten minutes difference between the clocks and the Caucases.

The Greek Government had discovered a conspir what time the Speaker would be governed. The Speaker said by the House time.

A message was received from the President an-ouncing his signature to several bills, and immediately the Speaker rose and said that "the hour worse accounts of the ma agreed upon by the two Houses of Congress for adournment had arrived, and I pronounce this House pected a little improvement, and the con djourned until the first Monday in December next." that our market is again very quiet. N The members separated with a shout and with tions have taken place in either article

[A Committee had previously been appointed, on Committee had previously been appointed, on of Mr. Hopkins, to wait upon the President Current at 6s 9d to 7s per 70 lbs. for red, and 7s 3d and inform him of the readiness of the House to ad any to make. No answer came to this, and the President and House separated without the mutual lbs. \$5 76 to \$6 24 duty paid.

The President and his Cabinet were at the House atil twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, and at 8 clock this morning. The Bills were signed in th Vice President's room, and from thence came the veto of the French Spoliation Bill.

In the True American for June 22d, under the bove caption, I find an expressed desire to know of the man who wrote the charge agai Mr. C. M. Clay's correspondent, and other friends of liberty in Lewis county. The motto of the True American is, "we war not against slaveholders, but against slavery." We oppose not individuals, but measures;—bad systems. I, as one of the friends, like the principle and the mode of action. We, therefore, for the present, decline giving the name of "the man." We have no unkind feeling o him; we would not harm his person, or, knowngly, do the least injustice to his character. And whilst, in our inmost soul, we pray for him, yet,

did, had he read for himself. We are informed by several persons who are his personal friends, and who are conversant with his personal friends, and who are controlled in the case, that he wrote the charge, all the facts in the case, that he wrote the charge, without having seen the True American, ω that set forth at half past six in the morning, by the nce. An individual in Maysville wrote him a story, or short epistle about what was in the True American, giving some extracts. From these "the man" wrote the charge and sent it forth for sub-

In this, we do not believe he acted prudently or As to the names obtained, they were secured,

individuals through the county. Had there been a public meeting, there would have been an opporty for the people to hear both sides before giv-their names.

A wond certain any other way than by sea, which for centuries has been the only mode ing their names

Obtaining the names Clay's correspondent had misrepresented their born goddess to all new comers for the

the few," as you express it—who talk about mobs, yet the mass of the people would frown upwill there are some persons in this county—
"the few," as you express it—who talk about mobs, yet the mass of the people would frown upwill be completed, and Venice be made as easy will be completed, and Venice be made as easy

and liberty of speech, are right—essential to the advancement of truth and true prosperity. They Turin will be joined to that; how rapid then wil printing press shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government; and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opin-of. printing press shall be free to every person who a day.

American, and learning what had been done, some of them expressed a wish that they had not street side.

If the work of obtaining names to the charge published in the Maysville Eagle were now to be done, we believe the number of subscribers would somewhat startling, and we were forced to draw be insignificant indeed.

dent in what they do; but having done right let them stand firm, even amidst the darkest hours; victory will turn on the side of right, and light the canal, I confess, that I did not regret the oc oon beam from beneath the darkest cloud.

GREAT WESTERN!!

the 11th inst, at 7 A. M., having made the trip in erpool to the 25th July.

es, though the trade was dull.

and prices were low. Two or three weeks back, a masque of Naiades acted to the life. the market was buoyant, now it is depressed. Pig iron has receded 2s 6d during the last few days. Funds have fallen—the rates of discount have reeded, and the money market is in a state of de- his famed adventures:

are firm. In Huddersfield stocks are low, and man- who was certainly as heedless and w ufacturers are cautious.

Sugar Duties.—Sir John Russell has compleover the tremendous precipice below, having, when ted his plan for remodeling the sugar duties, which in pursuit of a chamois, missed his footing and stum-

is briefly as follows:

The Colonial duty of 14s per 100 cwt. is to continue as at present. The existing duty on foreign free labor sugar is 23s 4d. It is to be reduced at his friends could only recommend his soul to meronce to 21s, and is to apply equally to all foreign sugar, as well as slave grown. A scale of duty is to extend over five years—dropping in the first year 1s, in the second 1s 6d, and in the third year the on the point of failing when a halloo near him ame, in the fourth year the same, in the fifth year restored his courage, and in another moment a e same. At the end of that time all distinction friendly grasp dragged him over the rugged rocks between Colonial and foreign sugar is to cease.

France is interested in a canvas for the new

He owed his delivery to the presence of mind

no doubt of a strong ministerial majority in the gen- probity, and who had been, in fact, compelled to eral result. Peace, prosperity, and Guizot are popular with the electoral body.

Spain is engrossed in the marriage of the young Queen. The friends of Don Francisco de Paula and are other cousin are about to establish a journal to forward their views.

ne Speaker and Chairman of the Committee of the restored to China directly. There is trouble about Whole were alternately out and in. The scene at the deliverance of a fortress in the Punjaub. Kattimes was ludicrous and exciting.] Twelve o'clock came apace.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass. reminded the Speaker the British according to treaty. The new constituhat the hour and minute hands of the clock before a vote of 88 to 9. The St. Petersburgh Gazette

acy for the invasion of the country by Mahomet Ali on the 4th. The long pending dispute between Tur

This is a disappointment, for holders here had exthat our market is again very quiet. No transac-American Provision Market.

to 7s 6d per 70 lbs. for white-this is \$1 34 to \$1 54 FLOUR.—U. S. sweet, 24 to 26s. per brl., of 196

INDIAN CORN \$6 24 to 7 20 per bbd, of 480 lbs Wool-U. S. fleece is quoted at 26c to 34c per lb, do 26c to 36c. Unwashed do 12c. to 14c. We mate the pound sterling at \$4 80 throughout,

which is its true value.

ASHES. - Several parcels of Montreal Potash have been sold at 21s. 9d. to 22s. for the brand of 1846, and at 21s. to 21s. 6d. for manufactured in 1845, and some Montreal Pearls brand 1845, at 21s. 6d. Provisions .- Little change has occurred in the value of American provisions since the sailing of the Hibernia. At this time a fair amount of business is being done in beef, but pork has only a sluggish demand. The lower qualities of both are inqu The value of grease-butter has declined: being offered for it at public sale. The price of cheese has also receded. The inferior qualities are not in demand. Foreign lard in kegs is wanted, and has brought 39s 9d. Other qualities at former

Miss Louisa Stewart Costello has just published n, and oppose all wrong measures set on foot her tour to and from Venice, by the Vaudois and We do not believe he would have written what the following descriptions:

RAILWAY APPROACH TO VENICE. Having left the principal part of our baggage at

nando-Lombardo-Veneta: and there, in a shabby bear us on our way to Venice

beauty but that which is derived from an al richness, and fields of luxuriant produce, we pur sued our rapid flight, and arrived at the termina-As to the names obtained, they were secured, not in a country meeting, but by sending riders to considered it, stopped short of Venice three

It would certainly have caused me a pang to

of reaching the 'Aphrodite of cities:' nevertheless As we are credibly informed, most of the per- being safe myself from such a misfortune, I am sons who signed the charge, did so without reading for themselves. The charge was presented to have declared that the modern improvement and m; they supposed it was true, and that Mr. convenience of a railroad is to introduce the seacounty; and as some of them have said to us, "supposing that they were simply saying that their county, as every person in it knows, is not an abolition county," they signed the charge. At a single have been projected than the fine range of arches eading of another person they did not see the ex- which rise out of the blue waters, nd span the sea reading of another person they did not see the extent to which they were binding themselves, and some now say they were deceived, and will not regard the committal.

One of the several riders had a copy of the True American. We do not wish you or the world to think that there are 270 persons in Lewis who would knowingly misrepresent any man or class of men. Which rise out of the blue waters, nd span the sea for three miles in a straight line, throwing u chain of stone from one projection of land to the other. So splendid and so singular is the effect it produces, that it strikes me as appearing quite in character with the ancient reputation of Venice, when her wealth could compel the elements to obedine the could compel the elements and indeed the could compel the elements to obtain the could compel the elements the could compel the elements the could compel the elements to obtain the could compel the elements to obtain the could compel the ele beautiful aqueduct, for such it seems, and indeed Nothing of mob violence has been resorted to.

Nor do we suppose any thing has been done by him who wrote the charge, or those who circulated it, to excite a mob. The great evils of mob violence has been resorted to.

Lagunes, and she may once more raise her diademed head amongst the cities, lofty and com-

of access as any other town of the North of Italy They feel, and know, that freedom of opinion, A continuation is projected to Milan, and, if the may that the Constitution of our State requires be the rout from Paris to Lyons, and from Turin That the civil rights, privileges, or capacities of to Venice. If human ingenuity could make the any citizen shall in no wise be diminished or en-larged on account of his religion." "That the perilous, Venice and Paris could shake hands in

ions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible" (to law—not to mob.) "for the abuse of that liberty." Art. X, sec. 4 and 7. "Open ring and fair play," is a good motto.

Some of those who signed the call to Mr. C. M.

Classical and to sign a reconstation and to Clay were induced to sign a recantation and to make a charge against Mr. Clay's correspondent. About one half of these did so, without seeing the female water-carriers, with their beaver hats, and the head in immense plants, decorated with a single red rose, or a few silver or bead pins, folded their glittering fans, and tripped up the steps; the female water-carriers, with their beaver hats, and True American, and from mere report of what pails slung to a yoke over their shoulders, moved as in it.

Afterward, on seeing what was in the True growl, which announced the evening temporale.

For several hours during the remainder of the From the above facts you will see that the work day the storm was at an awful height, but splendid of proscription is the work of a few individuals, and not of the people. day the storm was at an awful height, but splendid in the extreme in the eyes of those who feel admiration, not fear, at such sublime spectacles The friends of freedom should be wise and pru-ent in what they do; but having done right let visits; but afterwards, as I watched the gambols currence, so beautiful did Venice look amidst her passionate tears and brilliant smiles, for the sun continued to shine in the midst of all this com-

tion of the elements, as if unmoved at their It was impossible to venture out in a gondola SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Great Western arrived at New York

that evening, unless we had a desire to realize a picture drawn by a friend, who related to me an adventure of her own, which occurred many years since at Venice. There was a grand fete given by She brings London advices to the 24th, and Liv. the archduke, in the Palazzo di San Marco, to which all the strangers of rank, as well as the nobles The money market was somewhat depressed on in Venice were invited. The evening was calm and lovely at the hour when every gondola was The price of cotton remains as per last advi- ready to bear its freight to the palace stairs: but scarcely had half the Canal Grande been gained when Foreign and Colonial Wool has declined 2d per a storm, such as was seldom experienced, came sudpeund as compared with previous sales. The prospect in regard to the crops, was on the whole, rather favorable, though the potato rot had made its appearance in Ireland.

The American provision market continued tolerable steady and the potatory of the good and glittering apartments, every one had to shake her dripable steady. Large quantities of flour were con-stantly arriving from the United States and Canada, so that the whole scene presented an appearance of

ression. In the manufacturing districts apathy exists, increased by one or two continental failures. In the woolen districts of Yorkshire, business has been less sensitive, with the existence of greater confidence. In Leeds, goods at the cloth halls have moved off with liberal freedom. In Halifax prices are firm. In Huddersfield stocks are law, and many the west cautainty as headless and wild so he was cautainty as headless and wild so headless are was a supervision of the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipice, a hollow cave, in the face of a beeting precipical precipication and the face of a beeti

Chamber of Deputies, and the opposition expect of a hunter named Zips, a native of Zirl, whose carry Paris, and other great towns, but there is character was more remarkable for intrepidity than of forward their views.

Germany.—Mr. Flatwell, Prussian Minister of whom he bestowed the title of Hollauer von Hoh-Finance, has resigned. There is a talk of a Com-nercial treaty between France and Prussia.

enfelsen. It was a happy day for Zips of Zirl,
when he found an emperor dangling over a preci-PORTUGAL.—There are symptoms of another above the foaming Inn, and a joyful sound to the 7th EASTERN ASIA.—The overland mail of the 7th magnificent Maximilian when he heard the halloc ult. brings little news of interest. Chersan is to be and felt the grip of the hunter of the Martinswand.

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Market.

Louisville, August 17, 1846. REMARKS.—The business of the past week has been uite limited, very little animation prevailing in any branch f trade or commerce. The river continues to recede son, there being less than four feet water in the canal. At the last dates from Pittsburg, there was a slight rise, owing recent rains. The weather here has been extremely

warm, although varied with considerable rain.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—Transactions in these aricles have been rather limited. We hear of sales of several small lots at \$\frac{1}{4}\textit{m}\text{9c}\$ for bagging, and \$\frac{1}{4}\text{\$\pi\$4} \text{\$\frac{2}{4}} \text{\$\text{\$\text{\$c}\$}\$ for rope, according to terms, quality, &c.

BACON.—The receipts this week have been but moder-

ate, and the demand not as great as heretofore. Prices are about the same as last week, with a tendency to fall. Sides have declined a little. We quote hog-round from Ve quote from store sales of sides during the first of the eek at 44@54c. The ruling rate now is 44@5c.; hams 1@51c., according to quality: shoulders 3@31c BEANS.-We quote at 871c@\$1 per bushel. BEESWAX-Continues at 25 to 26c

COAL .- The supply of Pittsburg is very good. There is

one, however, in first hands, or for sale by the quanti Holders are retailing at 11@12c. There has arrived con-COTTON.—The stock of cotton is quite light. The reeipts this week have amounted to but 66 bales. We hear of a small sale at 7c., the quality rather inferior. We

CATTLE-We quote at \$3 25 to 3 75, as in quality

note at 6@71c. for the different qualities CANDLES.-We quote sperm 30 to 33c.; mould, 8 to 8c. We quote sales of mould at Sc. Stearine 10c. Star CORDAGE.-We quote Manilla now at 10 to 11c., sash

ord, 15 to 20c.; hemp bed cords are worth 8 to 10c.; Manla do. 12e.; large rope, Kentucky hemp, 10 to 121c.; twine baling, 8 to 10c.; sacking twine, 25c COTTON YARNS .- We continue to quote cotton yarns at

,71, and 81c. for the different numbers CHEESE.—The stock on hand is large. We quote sales of Western Reserve from 5@7c., as in quality and quanity. Goshen is worth 10c. COFFEE.-We do not hear of any sales of magnitude this

week. We continue our former quotations, which we make as follows: Rio 72 @ St.; Laguayra we quote at 9c.; Java 12@14c; and St. Domingo 7@7tc. The stock is very air. No arrivals. Sales are chiefly confined to Rio, of which there is a large stock. DRY Goods.-The sales of dry goods continue fair for

he season. Our merchants have good stocks on hand, and offer them on accommodating terms. We con quote Cabot A, Chicopee D, and Indian Head at 84c.; Great Falls do. at 81c. FLOUR.-The receipts from the river are light, amount ng to but 123 bbls. Prices are firm with a tendency to dvance. We quote by the dray-load from store at \$2,871

per bbl. for best brands. Retailing at \$3,25. New flour from the city mills is taken at \$2 50@2 75. FEATHERS.—We quote from the country at 23@25c.
FUEL.—Wood is worth \$2 50@2 75 per cord, delivered. FISH .- We quote mackerel No. 1 at \$12 50, and large at \$7 50, and south at \$9; cod 4e. per lb.; lake fish \$8; herierce \$24; pickled herrings \$8 per bbl.; pickled cod \$7

FRUITS .- The supply of fruits is limited. We quote oranges

at \$6 00 per box; Sicily lemons \$5 50@6 00, scarce; raisins, M. R., \$2 40@2 50 do.; figs, none in first hands; curants 14c. per lb.; almonds, S. S. 14@16c.; dried apples, 71c. from wagons, and \$1 10 from stores. Prunes 20@25c. per lb; Zante currants 14@15c. per lb FLAXSEED .- Very little demand, and we continue our

quotations as nominal at 65c.

Gunny Bags.—We quote them at 15c. as their nominal rice. Superior grain sacks of hemp cloth manufactured ere-are worth from 18 to 20c. GRAIN.—The demand for wheat is light; sales at mill are nade at 45c. per bushel for a good quality; corn from wag-ons 30 cents; from store 35c. per bushel; oats 20@25c.—

GINSENG,-We quote this article at 28@30c.

actories. The receipts by the river from St. Louis and ales. We continue our former quotations at \$2 50 per wt. for good dew-rotted, and \$100@120 per ton for water

IRON.—We quote sales of bar at 31@31c.; pig metal, LARD.—We quote from wagons at 41@5c.; from store 5.05 te; pork-house lard is held at 6.06 te.

Lead.—We quote bar at 4 to 4 te.; pig at 3 te.

White Lead.—The receipts of this article are heavy

HAY-Baled Timothy at the river retailing at 50c. per

Molasses.-We quote sales of plantation at 27@30c.; MUSTARD.-There is a demand for black and white mus-

NAILS.-Juniata and Boston nails we quote at 41@51c The stock on hand is good. Oils - We quote linseed at 50@55c., as in quality; lard 1 55@65c.; sperm \$1@1 25, castor 75@\$1 per gallon;

anners' \$17@\$21 per bbl.

considerable in market limited at \$9 50. There is very little demand. We quote mess \$9 00@9 50. Other quali-RICE.-We quote at 43 @51c., as in quantity. SUGAR.—The quantity in first hands is very small, and prices have further advanced. We quote sales of rime at 7@71c. These rates embrace the extent of the

sales. Holders are asking 74c, for a prime article. No arrivals this week. Loaf sugar in bbls, we quote at 10 @134c. for the different numbers. Arrived this week 82 bbls. Havana in boxes 8@11c. SALT .- We quote sales of Kanawha in bhls. at the river t 18@18tc., by the quantity; from store, 20@22c. Turk's

STARCH .- We quote from the manufactory in the city at TOBACCO.-The receipts at the Louisville (new) warehouse amounted to 28 hhds. this week. Sales were made at the following rates. Firsts \$3 00@4 50; seconds 1 90@ 3 00; common 1 20@1 80. The receipts and sales at Todd's (old) warehouse, in the same time, amounted to 39 hhds. at the following rates. Firsts \$3 00@4 50; seconds 1 75@2 75; common 1 00@1 50. The sales indicate a light advance on former rates.

TALLOW-We quote at 6@64c. Wool.,-This article has declined; we quote sales of washed at 22@23c.; unwashed 10@12c. Dull. WHISKEY .- The receipts by the river are 205 bbls. We note sales of common, at 164c.; rectified from store 1540

FREIGHTS.—The rates of freights have still further adanced. Shipments of pound freights to New Orleans luring the week were made at 35@40c.; the latter is the vailing rate now. Shipments light. We quote to New rleans, pork 75c. per bbl.; flour 50c. To St. Louis 25c er 100 lbs.; Pittsburg 37 a @40c.; Florence 50c. per 100 lbs.; EXCHANGE AND BANKS.—The rates of Eastern exchange are at 1 per cent. at present. The supply during the week has been fair. We quote sight checks on

Northen cities at 1 premium, time bills interest off;

ight checks on New Orleans 101 premium; time bills on lew Orleans, interest and 1@1 per cent off. INSURANCE.—The following are the prevailing rates of From Atlantic ports, via New Orleans, - - - 4 per ct. To Atlantic ports, via New Orleans, - - - 4 do. To or from Pittsburgh or Wheeling, . . . Missouri to Booneville, - - - - 1 do.

" above Booneville, - - - - 11 do.

" allinois or Wabash river, - - - - 1 to 1 do.

DOMESTIC MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.-FLOUR.-About 600 bbls. were n the market at the canal, on Saturday, but there were n vere disinclined to purchase at the rates previously cur ent, which holders mostly asked. A sale of 52 brls. was ade at \$2 68; 100 brls. from store at same; 24 brls. from ailroad at 2 73; 100 brls. from canal, late on previous day, Bacon.—A sale of 110 hhds. sides on private terms; 3

non hams at 41c. The prospect of an increas stage of water caused some enquiry, but we could hear of CHEESE .- Sales of 25 and 100 boxes selected for ship-

SALERATUS .- A sale of 4 casks from store at 4c. per lb. Salt.—Sales of 60 brls. Kanawha, from river, at 17@171 Molasses.—A sale of 20 brls. good N. O., at 27c. por gal.
Oats.—A sale of 500 bush, from wagons, at 18@19c.
Sugar.—A sale of 12 hhds. fair N. O. at 6‡c.; 5 hhds. good fair do. at 7c.; 10 hhds. strictly prime do. at 7 c. This

hows a further upward tendency,

LINSEED OIL.—A sale of 20 brls, from store at 51c; 80 AINSEED OIL. A string river and canal, at 50c. Wool.—Sales of 7 to 8,000 lbs. pulled, on private terms.

WESTERN WATERS .- At Pittsburgh, on Friday, At Cincinnati, the river was swelling very slightly on At Louisville, on Saturday, there was 3 feet 10 inches

dered;
In vain is she mighty, in vain is she brave—
Unbless'd is the blood that for tyrants is squander'd,
And Fame has no wreath for the brow of the slave. Lexington, Ky., July 26, 1846.

The Careful Old Lady. The old lady sat in her rocking chair, Darn, darn, darn; The fire was bright and the night was fair, Darn, darn, darn; The stocking was old, and the heel was worn But she was well furnished with needle and yarn, And well she knew how the heel to turn; Darn, darn, darn She had sat in her chair from morn till night, And still her eye was watchful and bright, For well she used her needle to ply, And every hole in a stocking could spy, And to mend it faithfully she would try, Young ladies, if ever you hope to be wives, For many a call you will have in your lives To darn, darn, darn; Would you keep your children neat and clean?

From the Charter Oak. Summer Morning in the Country. How brightly on the hill-side sleeps
The sunlight with its quickening rays-The verdant hills that crown the steeps Grow greener in its shimmering blaze— While all the air that round us floats

Would you save their toes from frost bites keen

Then never believe that darnings are mean,

And, ringing with a thousand notes, The woods with song are rife! Why, this is Nature's holiday! he puts her gayest mantle on-And. sparkling o'er their pebbly way,
With gladder shout the brooklets run! The birds and breezes seem to give

That float in light along. "The cattle on a thousand hills," All joy alike in life, that fills
The air, and breathes in every gale! And who, that has a heart and eye To feel the bliss and drink it in

A brighter life the insects live

But pants, for scenes like these, to fly The City's smoke and din-A sweet companionship to hold With Nature in her forest bowers, And learn the gentle lessons told By singing birds and opening flowers! Nor do they err who love her lore-

Though books have power to stir my heart, Yet Nature's varied page can more Of rapturous joy impart! No selfish joy-if duty calls, Not sullenly I turn from these-

Though dear the dash of waterfalls, The wind's low voice among the trees,-Birds, flowers and flocks-for God hath taught-Oh, keep, my heart, the lesson still!-His soul alone with bliss is fraught, Who heeds the FATHER'S will! W. H. B.

Napoleon's Only Rhyme.

The correspondent of the Courrier des Etats *Unis, in an account of the opening of the North-ern rail-road, speaking of the descriptions and motioes displayed along the road, after the procession entered Belgium, says, they were all in native prose; a poetical device was vainly sought The writer declares that Belgium never pro duced, from its own resources, more than two French verses, and these appeared on the follow-

ing occasion:
"The Emperor Napoleon, after his marriage with the Arch Duchess Marie Louise, of Austria, made a journey, accompanied by the Empress, Countries. This journey was a fete, and all sorts of flatteries were lavished on the great man, and his august companion. Every where on the route triumphal arches were erected, decorated with superb inscriptions. In a little city, situated not far from Brussels, the Mayor, or rather the Burgomaster, more given to letters than his brethren formed the idea of placing on his triumphal arch a poetical device, and the circumstances inspired him with the following, in honor of the marriage

of Napoleon: "Il n'a pas fait une sottise. En epousant Marie Louise."

It is quite impossible to imitate, in English, the elegant terseness of the Burgomaster's French verse, but the idea may be given somewhat in this

Not the most foolish act of his life. Marie Louise to take for a wife. It was impossible to render, by a more naive and concise distich, the idea so often expressed in vulgar and citizen language-"You have marr

a dowry of fifteen thousand francs,-Peste! this

is not so stupid an affair." When the Emperor passed under this arch the were written in letters of the largest size. They were made at the expense of the

At the sight of these verses the Emperor was overpowered with mirth. He repeated several times the delicious distich, and then asked who

The Burgomaster, who had no desire to maintain the anonymous, presented himself, and avowed the paternity with modest vanity. The Emner, and presented him with a snuff-box, ornadiamonds. This was not all: the great man suddenly felt himself inspired by the fortunate dis tich, and imitating, with admirable presence of mind, the manner and style of the Burgomaster, said, in offering him the snuff-box:

"Vous y prendrez plus d'un prise En pensants a Marie Louisc."
When from this box a pinch you take, Do it for Marie Louise's sake.

History has committed an unpardonable negligence in forgetting to hand down to us the name of this illustrious Burgomaster, who had not only the advantage of composing the only couplet ever brought forth in Belgium, but for having inspired Napoleon with the only verses he ever made in his whole career—for Napoleon and Belgium have two verses, with this difference, however, that the by the aid of profound meditation, while Napol

This amusing story, true or false, has its countarpart in English history. Every one remembers the story of Queen Elizabeth in one of her royal progresses. Being saluted at the gates of a little town by the ruling officer of it, mounted on a high plutform, and with the following lines: O. great Queen! Welcome to Shawsheene.

But the maiden Queen, less disposed to see things couleur de rose than the Imperial bridegroom, and displayed her own rhyming readiness, by saying:

Old Relics in the Mineral Region. We have been presented by Mr. Emerson of the Algonquin Mining Company, says the Lake Superior News, with a number of ancient relics discovered by him in his recent explorations on the Ontanagon river, which are evidently a portion of the effects carried there in 1771 by Alexander Henry, the English agent of a London company "formed for working the silver mines of Lake Superior." The articles found consists of pieces of iron and brass belonging to a musket stock-nails, apparently from a smith's bellows, small pieces of scrap iron, some sheet copper, and pieces of charcoal. Near by, was a block, laying some two feet under ground, which had the appearance of having been used for the

pine tree was growing, measuring ten inch- settle their religious difficulties; that within es in diameter, and which on being cut the church premises he could not be resdown, showed itself by the concentric circles ponsible for them, but that elsewhere in to be sixty-one years of age. The sleep- the city they should not be molested. ers of a building were also discovered embedded in the earth, and a pile of stone ev
But even with this protection, the poor Gospellers," as they call themselves, are idently the ruins of a forge. They were in trying circumstances, as few will there discovered on what is known as the "Cush- employ a person who is under ecclesiasti-

man location, and within three or four cal censure, and, of course, as in the early rods of the spot from which the Eldred days of Christianity, many are compelled Copper Rock, now in Washington, was ta- to violate their consciences, or relinquish ken, and of which rock Henry speaks in family connections and friends, and all his journal. These discoveries fix, with- worldly advantage, in obedience to what out a doubt; the exact location of the En- they believe to be the call of truth and duty. glish company formed seventy-five years ago for mining on the shores of Lake Su-

Religious Intelligence.

have been expected:

against the worship of the Virgin Mary, of American hands, that feel warm to the Eucharist as being literally the body and blood of Christ, occurred April 23d. He and freedom, when uttered in the social addition vidicated his own cause, for some is here, but one's birth-place and heartwide and lasting influence for the advance- neighbor at home in a year. ment of true religion.

The decision of the court was against rious fourth for old England; for the worst him, and he was to have a fourth trial at enemy she ever had to contend with has Syra, before the Criminal Court, the 22d been vanquished without the sword. The of July, a court designed especially for the Corn Laws, links of iron despotism that trial of felons. The two lawyers who had fettered her feet and hands, have been boldly defended him, and he thinks very burst asunder, like the green withes around conscientiously, before the Areopagus, are Samson's limbs, by an organization of to go with him to Syra, to plead his cause moral power which no age of reformation lished in Greece, and is producing a happy enough to repay my voyage across the influence on the public mind in favor of Dr. ocean. I have witnessed the triumphant King. He says he has been told that the entry of the great Anti-Corn Law League, most distinguished lawyers of Athens, who fresh from the Waterloo of its bloodless were present at his trial, have expressed glory. I have seen its leader laureled with their opinion that there was no cause of ac- the gratitude of a nation, and the blessings cusation against him; yet, he says, though of millions ready to perish. Wonderful he is to be tried by a jury, "what jury will conquest! opening a new cycle of splendid have independence enough to declare me victories for the race under the white baninnocent, after the 'Holy Synod' has declared me guilty of blasphemy, and after three courts have (as they say) found cause of complaint against me?" At Syra, he says, his lawyers will probably enter into the swords of the world had drunk each its the subject of his trial much more theologi- fill at a human heart, such another could cally than they could before the Areopagus; not have been won for man. From the for this tribunal is confined principally to hour when half a score of common men the right application of law, but does not entered the field with no other strength or enter into the subject, to determine whether weapons than their faith in the right, to the person accused is guilty or not, of the the moment when the shoutings of grace

hension, as to what may befall him at Syra, a poor man's ewe lamb had been taken where, if he should be imprisoned, he will away, nor a widow's hope, nor a widow's be very much in the hands of his enemies, mite. I saw Cobden, the Conqueror, in who might not find it difficult to prevent the hour of his triumph. I saw tears of his ever making any more efforts to break joy steal into the eyes of hundreds, and the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny in Greece. felt them in my own, at the crowning of He says, the king's attorney informed him that meek-eyed man. Not a drop of blood, that should the decision of the court at Sy- nor a tear of sorrow, had fallen in his cara be against him, he would be immediate- reer of conquest, to pale a leaf of the laurel ly imprisoned in that place for months, or around bis brow. He stood up before the perhaps for years; but, as he was known cheering multitude, in child-like simplicity for integrity, and there would be no appre- of speech and spirit, and announced the hension of his trying to escape, they would warfare closed, the victory won. It was a not be very severe with him; and he po- scene I never shall forget, and one I shall litely added that he would himself write to never essay to describe hereafter." the authorities there to treat him kindly.

But Dr. King says the prospect of being shut up in a filthy Greek prison, crowded with felons covered with vermin, during the heat of August, is not very pleasant. Yet if such should be the result of the trial. he is confident that HE who has sustained him through so many trials, will not forsake him there; and he should still have opportunity, even there, to preach that Gospel for which he is now suffering persecution; and he trusts that God, in his wise providence, will eventually overrule this violent opposition to the truth, for the advancement

Dr. King mentions an expression of sympathy from a stranger, highly grateful to his heart-especially as it came when he was in circumstances peculiarly depressing. He says in a letter of May-I received a few days since, from an English gentleman at Malta, personally unknown to me, a present of a very nice coat, to wear in prison! I was much impressed, he says, with this token of love to the Saviour, manifested towards me, who am called to suffer for his sake, and for the truths of his holy word. The gentleman who sent this garment is FRANCIS BOYNTON, Esq.—a name that should be given to the world in capi-

A letter was also read Sabbath evening, from Rev. Mr. Powers, Missionary at Trebizond, respecting the persecution of the Armenians who have recently dissented from some of the superstitions of the Armenian Church,-such as the confessional, the worshipping of images, and of the Vir gin Mary, &c. It would seem pretty difficult, after reading this statement, in addition to that of so many others already published, respecting these persecutions, together with the public interference of British powers, so nobly exerted by Sir Stratford Canning at Constantinople, and the British Consul at Trebizond, to question the fact, any religious persecution in Turkey.

30, after giving a painful account of the an assurance that he had had no previous many indignities and cruelties heaped upon three months, that these measures proved sensation. ineffectual for the accomplishment of their THE EMPIRE OF INTELLECT. - There may object, they resolved on more stringent be a change of fashions, and revolutions of measures. They had for some time required the Armenians who rejected the old ways remain the same. There is a lofty superstitions, and adhered to the Bible on- stability in genius, a splendor in a learned ly as the rule of faith, to sign a recantation renown, which no clouds can obscure or of their errors, as they called them. A extinguish. The politician and his victoyoung man, he says, was called before the ries may pass away, and the discoveries in vartabed, and, on refusing to sign the pa- science be eclipsed; but the search of the per, endured the torture of being bastina- poet and philosopher is for immutable doed—the priest himself applying some of truth, and their fame will be, like their obthe rods with his own hand. After this ject, immortal.—Edinburgh Review. was done, the young man was thrown into a miserable stable, the cold ground of which HINTS TO Young MEN. - Always have a was saturated with water, and, with his book within your reach, which you can hands tied behind him, and his shoulders catch up at your odd minutes. fastened to a beam over head, was compell- Resolve to edge in a little reading every ed to stand on his bleeding feet all night. day, if it is but a single sentence. If you About two weeks after, two others were can only gain fifteen minutes in a day, it subjected to the bastinado, and thrown into will be felt at the end of the year. the same prison. The British Consul, on Regulate your thoughts when not at being made acquainted with these proceed- study. A man is thinking even while he ings, addressed a note to the Pacha, who is at work, Why may he not be thinking

perior, and prior to the American Revolu-

of his Christian Citizen: "Here we are! The great heaving Late intelligence from the East, of a very ocean, that seemed so like a crystalled interesting character, was communicated at eternity beneath the summer's sky, has the Park-street Church, on Sabbath even- had its turn in the effervescence of time ing, from which it appears that bigotry and and distance; and we are on this old island intolerance are triumphing to a most melan- world. We have scarcely adjusted our choly extent in ill-fated Greece, where a mind to this novel fact as yet. The ocean more enlightened policy might naturally voyage seems now the shadow of a vision that flitted across a noon-day dream. And Rev. Dr. King's trial before the Areopa- we feel beneath the foot a homesoil, and gus, for publishing a little book of extracts they that tread it look and talk like Amerifrom the most honored of the Greek fathers, cans. They have American names, and images, and of the bread and wine in the touch; all American eyes, too, that speak was defended by two able lawyers, and in circle or crowded assembly. Every thing twenty minutes, till silenced by the court born friends, to reproduce home. And I at the instigation of the Greek ecclesiastics. am at home in some of the best qualities of Dr. King, in his defence, exhibited all the that sentiment, superadded to the daily boldness and zeal for the truth of Luther novelty of new-made friendships. There before the memorable Diet at Worms, and is a most beneficent provision in man's soit may be hoped that his piety and learning, cial nature to overcome time when abroad, and untiring efforts in the cause of civil and in making friends and acquaintances. religious liberty, may enable him, eventu- Frequently you can make more of a stranally, like the great Reformer, to exert a ger in a strange land, in an hour, than of a This is the fourth of July. It is a glo-

Their defence has been widely pub- ever saw before. Ezekiel! I have seen charge brought against him.

Dr. King seems to be not without apprewent up from every corner of the land, not

> An Independent Bishop. A letter from Naples, dated July 7th, has the following intelligence of what may be

called a faux pas of an orator: The honors paid here to the memory of the late Pope were marked by an incident which is much spoken of. The duty of delivering the funeral oration had been confided to Monsignor Luca, Bishop of Aversa, a man of great talent. The Nuncio had sent him word that the diplomatic corps was to be present, and had recommended him to avoid everything that could give offence, but being confined at the time to his bed by indisposition, the Nuncio had not ascertained what the Bishop intended to say. The orator, after his exordium, which embraced the whole universe, exposed the plan of his address. He commenced with France, and spoke of the commotions to which she had been exposed; deplored the scandal caused by the Eglise Française of the Abbe Chatel, and the errors of the Abbe Lamennais; and spoke of the support which, after so many trials, the Pope had found in the religious sentiments of the country, and in the virtues and piety of the King. He then proceeded to speak of Prussia, and alluded to the persecution of the Bishop of Cologne; and, in the presence of the Minister of Prussia, he declared that the late king had been punished by God; he concluded, however, by a eulogium on the present king. Russia came next. He commenced by calling the Emperor the modern Tamerlane; stigmatised with great energy the persecution of the Catholics and the Poles; and then alluding to the interview between the Northern Despot and the late Pope, called Gregory XVI. another St. Leo. arresting in his nefarious designs the new Attila; and all this in the presence of the Russian Miner for the relief and protection of the suffer- ister! Spain, Portugal, and England were teated with some consideration; but what was strange is, that not a word was said relative to Austria: Prussia and Russia had (as some pretend to do) that there has been the ministers of the two powers demanded the ministers of the two powers demanded Rev. Mr. Powers, under date of April explanations from the Nuncio, and received knowledge of the address. However, it is the converted Armenians at Trebizond, certain that this grave attack, from a man where he is laboring, says—Finding, after so high in the Church, has caused a great

not only thanked him for the information, of something that is useful? the appearance of having been used for the foundation of an anvil, and over which a but interfered for the relief of the sufferers. He said he was no priest, and could not last been reading.—Western Herald. Punch by the Hibernia.

ential periodical publication in the United of one family-created to assist, esteem, Kingdom of Great Britain. Not the Times, and live in peace with one another. not the Chronicle, no, nor the Post, nor all this glorious lesson (never to be taught by these powerful engines combined exert so schoolmasters with bullion on their shoul great and so beneficial an influence upon the popular mind as Punch. It has been Trade. Such were the thoughts—such the emarked, by high authority, in our hear- belief that the last oration of Richard Cobing, that the editor of the Times is more den awakened in us, listening powerful than the Queen and her cabinet. And now we learn that "He is the son Be this as it may, the power of Punch of a Sussex farmer, who preferred the eclipses that wielded by any other press. trade of a colico printer." He (Punch) is doing more, in his witty, we have been grossly insulted. flippant, quiet way, towards creating a bet- We shall take another glance at our ter feeling for the working classes and ridiculing the follies of titled aristocracy, than nut, but have not extracted the kernel. all the rest of the moral reformers in "a Many a contemplated political abuse is never inflicted upon the people because of the fear engendered by Punch's have been one of those providential circumsevere but good natured satire and crit- stances calculated to result in great good to

concludes thus:

Who'll bid Robin farewell "I," said John Bull, With a heart sad and full. "I'll bid Robin farewell." To sighing and sobbing Thus to oust poor Sir Robin.

There is also a large engraving repre-

nently successful, in spite of some interes- rich, and intelligent men in the country ted opposition from quarters to which I and it is favored by the government." which, thanks to the humorous efforts of

you in my managerial capacity once more,

bouquets and the loudest applause." theme of an article in which this truly witty | mediately set at liberty.

paragraph occurs:

last till a very late hour. The interview is The law of the parent will be to the chil The result is not yet known, further than have proved this by experience can realize his Lordship left Punch in very high spir- the strength of principle on this point that its. The Funds rose the following morn- will soon be formed in the young mind.

ridiculed with unsparing severity.

Thomas Thumb, Esqr., is treated to a

"first rate notice" in this wise: rious fact we gather from the advertising carts, which are pasted over with colored portraits of him. From these, it would ap-Sportsman." We next find him a few The next stage of his smallness is where he diminishes with fearful rapidity into Frederick the Great; and sinks at last into the peasant of some undiscovered country, who is dancing about with a blue shirt and a garland of sun flowers. His great littleness, however, is reserved for Napoleon, who, by the side of the "Fine Old English Gentleman," looks so pitiably small, that it is our wonder the French Government has not made it a casus belli.

We perceive that he is advertised to take positively-a "last tour in the provinces;" (which in plain English means the last tour but six,) at the end of which we should not be at all astonished to find him "really to be what she wishes the child to so small as to be invisible to the naked eye. become." The early formation of a right He will have to be exhibited through an character is truly a work worthy of an An-

m back to his originial size."

has succeeded in his aim!"

ing stroke :-

more beautifully beneath the all-encircling stars forever and ever .- Ad. Mor. Reform.

| heavens; whose impartial bounty shed up-We look upon Punch as the most influ- on all men, should teach all that they are

The election of the new Pope seems to Italy. Some of the old cardinals, disagree-The two numbers of Punch received ing with the Pope in his notions of reform, by the Hibernia are excellent. In one we have sent in their resignation, and these, it find a parody on "Who killed Cock Rob- is said, belonged to that party of the Ser in?"—entitled Sir Robin; doing up, in viles who were attached to Gregory XVI, pathetic verse, the retirement of Peel. It when he launched his thunders against rail-ways. Things are to be put in a new train during the present papal dynasty, and a letter from Rome, of the 28th June, says:

"The question of rail-roads is already resolved in principle, according to the wish generally expressed by the men who take an interest in the progress of industry in the Pontifical States. It is even asserted senting Peel on the stage of a theatre, enduring, a la manager, a shower of boquets. has been conceded to a company represent-This cut is entitled "Manager Peel taking ed by Count Cini. Prince Torlonia has his farewell benefit." His speech is thus applied for the line from Civita-Vecchia to Ancona; and that from Rome to the fron-"Upon referring to our bills you will tiers of Naples is applied for by Count find that much has been done, and most of Pianciani. Thus, it will be seen, that the what we have undertaken has been emi- impulsion is given by the most honorable,

will not further allude. I regret that our It seems, too, that the new Pope has last effort, upon which we had staked our commenced his reign by an act of good managerial success, has not met with your policy, as well as of humanity. He has usual favor. I may, perhaps, be allowed given orders to dissolve the extraordinary to allude to our farces, of which several Political Commissions, and to suspend all have been produced during the session, and political prosecutions. On the 28th his Holiness signed the pardon of Professor Mr. Disraeli, and a few other performers Orioli, who had been Minister of Public in that line, have created the greatest laugh. Instruction during the revolution of 1831, and there was every reason to believe that "Hoping at some future time to meet a general amnesty would be published. The governor of Rome has caused several now most respectfully bid you farewell." persons to be arrested. He was called on The manager retired amid a shower of by the Pope to explain his conduct, and being unable to give any satisfactory rea-Ibrahim Pacha's wanderings form the sons, the prisoners were ordered to be im-

Correct Principles. "The manner in which he goes blunder- The importance of teaching children coring about London is truly lamentable. It rect principles in little things cannot be overis not, perhaps, generally known that he estimated. Once teach a child to be faithcame stumbling the other day into the ful in that which is least, and he will be Punch office. He drew up in a fly, and faithful also in much. In early years, opour publisher seeing him ever the door, portunities of displaying deeds of goodness mistook him for a Lascar beggar, and in are rarely found, but in the ordinary occurchoice Hindostanee observed, "There's rences of the domestic circle; and it is here nothing here for you, my good man, so you had better go about your business." When action can be nurtured and matured. Here the visitor was found to be Ibrahim Pacha, the feelings, dispositions, and purposes are every attention was of course shown to him. often severely tried, and daily occasions are He was escorted behind the counter, and the afforded to teach the mind proper discrimieon-holes for the different works of the nation between virtue and vice. As soon inch library were pointed out to him .- as the child can understand moral obligation, He was allowed the privilege of inspecting let the mother teach him to obey her rethe till, and on seeing the heaps of money, duirements from principle, because God he inquired, "how it was the national debt has commanded it, and that she is bound by was not paid off?" and added, "that if His holy laws to require filial obedience. his country had a debt, and any merchant Let her gain this point in the outset, showhad so much specie, it would all be taken ing by a consistent example how much stress from him to relieve his country of its bur- is laid upon it, and she will succeed with comparative ease in subduing the wayward, MINISTERIAL RUMOR.—Lord John Rus- rebellious spirit, and inducing in the child sell was closeted with Punch on Thursday a cheerful submission to her wise decisions. said to have lasted till the candles went out. as the law of God-and those only who

Said a teacher, in our hearing, "I was The Snobs of England are again mer- noticing, unobserved, a day or two since, cilessly handled. The system of noble- two sprightly little girls conversing with men taking office in the royal household is each other during rccess—one of whom began to relate an anecdote, and soon repeated "Those who remember the last week's some expression bordering on obscenity. remarks on Political Snobs, must recollect The other suddenly interrupted her, with the similitude into which, perforce, we en- the remark, "My mother does not allow tered—the comparison of the British Flun- me to listen to such things!" and at once key with the Court Flunkey-the great of- turned away. Another, who was habituficial Household Snob. Poor John, in his ally all kindness to her fellow pupils, aloutrageous plush and cocked hat, with his ways assisting them with unwearied paabsurd uniform, facings, aiguilletts; with tience, whenever she could do so, was dehis cocked-hat, bag-wig and powder; with sired by a schoolmate, who had been too his amazing nosegay in his bosom, was indolent to commit her lesson, to prompt compared to the First Lord of the Dust- her aside during recitation. She replied, pan, or the Head Groom of the Pantry, with surprise, "I should not think you and the motto enforced on the mind was- would ask me to do so-it is against the "Am I not a man and a brother." Here rules." These children had been taught follows an engraving showing His Grace principle in little things; and what mother somebody and a tall footman in brotherly would not rejoice to have her child thus conscientious, when away from her sight?

Correct precepts, repeated and re-repeated, will have far less influence than a cor-"SMALL BY DEGREES AND BEAUTIFULLY rect example. Let the mother maintain that self-possession and rule over her own Less."—Among the wonders of the age, one of the most extraordinary is the gradual diminution of Tom Thumb. This cu- munion with God, and she will be able to make an impression, respecting any point of duty, that may be lasting as Here, we are fully persuaded, lies the ear that the decline commenced when he great secret of success in instilling right ndertook the character of the "English principles, and laying a right foundation in the mind of childhood. That father or nches shorter, as somebody, in a pair of mother who draws no supplies from the Intights, with a spear and a fireman's helmet. finite Fountain, may well expect a world of perplexity in the work of moral educahe is doing the Highland Fing, after which tion, and an ultimate failure in all that is most important. Tender, gushing, and deathless, as their affections may be for their beloved offspring, they will, in all probability, leave upon them the impress of their own irreligious principles and graceless, carried with them to the bar of "Strange, that flowers of earth

Are visited by every air that stirs,
And drink in sweetness only, while the Child
That shuts within its breast a bloom for heaven, May take a blemish from the breath of love, And bear the blight forever." The only safe course for the parent is,

oxyhydrogen microscope, which, after mul- gel's powers-and it is not the work of an tiplying him 6,000,000 times, might bring hour, or a day, but of time. It requires skill, patience, faith, discrimination, discre-That Punch can be pathetic we have tion, fortitude, Heavenly-mindedness, and shown; he can even descend to the poetical. an eye fixed on results present and distant. One of the morning papers contained this To make a child truthful, just, kind, benevolent, pure-minded, and upright in all "And who is Mr. Cobden, and what has things, from principle, despising and conhe done? He is the son of a Sussex far- temning falsehood, flattery, injustice, pride, mer, who preferred the trade of a cali- disobedience, selfishness, and the whole co-printer. Succeeding in this business, brotherhood of vices, solely from principle, his ambition led him to covet a seat in Par- must require a vigilent eye, and the imliament. To gain this, eclat and agitation provement of every appropriate occasion. were necessary. He therefore threw him- But no other earthly effort can so well reself into the auti-corn-law agitation, and pay incessant labor. Shrink not then from the task, honored parent. It is a as succeeded in his aim!"

After descanting at length upon this, mission of love toward those dear to thee Punch gives the annexed forcible finish- as life. Leave it undone, and thou mayest entail a heritage of sorrow, sin, and shame, 'And still as Cobden spoke, and as the upon beings formed for nobler ends,—per-League was dissolving fast-its great end form it well, and thou wilt be instrumental priously, because peacefully accomplish- in polishing gems to "shine above the ed-sure we are that every corn field waved brightness of the firmament, and as the

Rifles and Rancheros.

In the city of Puebla (1843) there is an old Dutchman who is very fond of relating the story we here introduce. When mayears since, he happened to travel sole companion of a sturdy Kentuckian in a diligence between two of the large cities. Of course the two travelers soon became familiar, and quite as much a matter of course was it that their thoughts and conversation should turn upon the dangers of the road. The Kentuckian was master of a superbrifle, which seemed to be almost a part of himself, as indeed, he paid far more attention to it, and handled it with more care, than he ever dreamed of bestowing upon his own person. In the diligence he carried it between his knees, muzzle down, and while he rode he would pat and fondle it as tenderly as maternal dotage would an innocent babe.

The Dutchman's weapon of defence was

In the diligence he carried it between his knees, muzzle down, and while he rode he would pat and fondle it as tenderly as maternal dotage would an innocent babe.

The Dutchman's weapon of defence was king his first visit to the country, many

The Dutchman's weapon of defence was a double barrel shot gun, which he had carefully loaded on this occasion, and the two very soon agreed to do all the slaughter they could before the outlaws should make free with the smallest valuable they had about them. They had no sooner arrived at this conclusion than the driver was commanded to join the compact, and it was arranged that upon the first indication of approaching danger, the two travelers should be warned, and the diligence should stop. I

This arrangement was scarcely made beore it was called into action, and the driver fore it was called into action, and the driver hastily gave notice that either eight or ten & mounted rancheros were in the road advancing slowly to meet the diligence.

"Stop the horses-give her a lick back -stop her !" roared the Kentuckian, as he kicked the door open and jumped into the road. The Dutchman was hardly second in the movement, being upon the outside of the opposite door with simultaneous rapidity. At about two hundred and fifty yards distance, three of the foremost robbers were advancing abreast. It was upon the most lonely and desolate part of the road between Puebla and the city of Mexico, and in the misty dawn of morning. The Kentuckian and the Dutchman placed them-

loaded his rifle again, and with a pleasant GLOUCESTER COUNTY, SS .- Po gravity lifted it up to his shoulder. In the mean time the rancheros made off with most indefatigable expedition at the first the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and featured a said county. Thomas Cozenes, and being duly affirmed a coording to law, suith the above statement in all things most indefatigable expedition at the first broad hint of powder and shot.

"Are there any of them in sight?" said

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY!

Will miracles never cease! More evidence of its suprising

Health Restorative Virtues.

reviving and cheering us. Het a man by the home at night, wearied and worn by the home at night, wearied and worn by the Yours, respectfully, W.M. H. BA Yours, respectfully, W.M. H. BA BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

characterize the children, and peace and acquire and retain a sweet temper.

A woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world; it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her awarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure, she embarks her whole soul in the traffic of affection; and if ship-wrecked her case is hopeless—for it is a bankruptcy of the heart.—Irving.

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

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"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

"B hereby given, that, in the FARMER'S COLLEGE at I Pleasant Hill, Hamilton county, Ohio, a course of instruction is cominenced, of such a popular and extended and solid character as the state of society and the civil and ecclesiastic institutions in these U. S. demand. The detail of the course cannot as yet be given, with any degree of precision. The general principle, however, is and will be—that every young man, while in attendance, shall be fully and profitably employed in those studies which, all circumstances duly considered, may be the best adapted for the development of his mental powers, so that he may be a useful and efficient member of the community, in any of the active departments.

The full course will require a period of from five to seven years. The arrangements, however, will be such, that, after the first eighteen months, the student may be at home on his father's farm, or in the shop, five or six months every year. It is proposed to give a course of education sufficiently extensive to enable Farmers and Mechanics, and those to be employed in the commercial and manufacturing departments, to hold a respectable standing in society with the learned professions; while, at the same A woman's whole life is a history of the character, to be worn in life, and, dying adventure, she embarks her whole soul in

far, all the circumstances connected with the en-

C. FOSTER & CO.

WESTERN PRINTING PRESS MANU-FACTORY AND PRINTER'S DEPOT ANCINNATI.—The attention of Printers and Publishers gen wally, is respectfully called to FOSTER'S IMPROVED WASHINGTON HAND PRESSES, being the only im-novements made in the West within the last four years all of which we will warrant equal to any manufactured last or West.

The Western Lancet is published monthly, at Three Dollars a year, in advance. Two copies sent to one address for Five Dollars, in advance. TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS .-- CHARLES MAR

L SHALL, Successor to A. T. Skillman, has just published THE KENTUCKY FARMER'S ALMANAC," for the year of ar Lord, 1846, calculated for the horizon and meridian of exington, by Samuel D. McCullough, A. M., author of

se throughout the State.

Also, Cap and Letter Paper, Pens, Ink, Blank Books, tc., &c., which he can wholesale very low to Country Jerchants, School Teachers, and others.

August 5, 1845,—10-tf.

William Gunnison, General Commission Merchant, No. 101, South Street, Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, Md. Dec. 23, 1845. LEWINSKI, Architect .-- Office in the upper Lexington, July 22, 1845. 8-tf.

DEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. "Tis found at last! A cure for Consumption I Several thousand cases of obstinate pulmonary complaints cured in one year!!!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

selves side by side in front of the diligence, selves side by side in front of the diligence, we ask the attention of the candid to a few considera-

"Are there any of them in sight?" said the Kentuckian, as he coolly let the muzzle of his rifle fall again in search of a victim.

This question was answered by the driver, who, seeing that the Dutchman was too much astonished to speak, ventured to announce that the robbers "were out of sight far enough, but whether they were out of reach of that rifle, he could not venture to say!"

The Kentuckian has traveled away, Heaven knows where, since the adventure we speak of, but the honest old Dutchman is now living in the city of Puebla, and swears, even to this day, that the distance at which the Kentucky man killed the robber "vas poshitively so more ash a mile."

Woman's Temper.—No trait of character is more valuable in a female than the possession of a sweet temper. It is like the flowers that spring up in our pathway, reviving and cheering us. Let a man go home at night, wearied and worn by the tools of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition.

Wistar's Balsam Of Wild Chery.

Will miracles never coal. More evidence of its suprising. Health Restorative Vidence.

Health Restor

toils of the day, and how soothing is a word dictated by a good disposition.

It is a sunshine falling upon his heart. He is happy. And the cares of life are forgotten. A sweet temper has a soothing influence over the mind of a whole family.

Where it is found in the wife and the mother, you may observe kindness and love predominating over the bad feeling of a natural heart. Smiles, kind words and looks love have their dwelling there. Study to acquire and retain a sweet temper. y.

IF The true and genuine "Wistar's Balsam of Wild therry" is sold at established agencies in all parts of the

Sold in Detroit, Mich., by J. Owen & Co. Sold in Pittsburgh, Pa., by S. Wilcox, Jr. Oct. 1845.

A NEW AND CHEAP LAW BOOK .-- JUST hus far, all the circumstances connected with the entries are very promising, and it is confidently expected, under the care of a wise and good Providence, the ger will be fully organized and opened in due form on first Monday of next November, with ample accominations for as many young men as ought to be assemin any one place, for the purpose of receiving instructions for as many young men as ought to be assemined in the fathers and mothers in Ohio, and the ining States also, who have sons to whom they may re to give an education of the kind proposed, should be themselves acquainted with what the friends of the ner's College have done, and what they propose to doer, hence.

Liors of newspapers who are friendly to the cause of real education, and all editors process.

Also, at a reduced price, Lomax's Digest of the Laws general education, (and all editors profess to be so) would promote the eause considerably by giving this notice at least one insertion. Any farther information which may may be desired, may be obtained by application to either of the undersigned,

R. H. BISHOP.

Pleasant Hill, July, 1846.

R. G. CARY.

Also, at a reduced price, Lomax's Digest of the Laws respecting real property, generally adopted and in use in the United States, embrracing more especially the Law Real Property in Viginia. 3 vols.

Lomax on the law of Executors and Administrators generally in use in the United States, and adapted. 4.519 particularly to the practice of Virginia. 2 vols.

Lex ington, July 29, 1845. 9-tf